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Arghanayana 18, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 9, 1977/Agrahayana 18, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hashish Smuggling Cases

*346. SHRI C. K. CHANDAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a West German "hashish" smugglers has been arrested in New Delhi recently by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of "hashish" smuggling cases have been discovered during the last few months and a number of foreigners, connected with these cases were arrested;

(d) if so, the number of such cases the names of the foreigners arrested and the country to which each of them belonged; and

(e) the further action being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Reports received by the Government show that a West German national who was suspected of having smuggled hashish from Afghanistan to Australia was intercepted by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence at New Delhi recently but no hashish was recovered from him. Investigations revealed that he was travelling on a fake passport. This was reported to the Foreigners Regional Registration Office and he was arrested on 4-11-1977 by the officers of the Foreigners Regional Registration Office.

(c) to (e). 22 cases of seizure of hashish involving 36 foreigners have come to the notice of Government during the period January to November, 1977. Out of these, two foreigners were arrested in U.S.A. and the rest were arrested in India. A statement showing details regarding their names, country to which they belong and further action taken against them is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Name of foreigner	Country to which belong	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Miss Jo-Ann Sweetko	Canada	Prosecuted and convicted.
2.	Mr. Lewis Anthony Wiggins . . .	Canada	Prosecution in progress
3.	Mr. Brien Michale Ryan	U.S.A.	Do.
4.	Mr. Alan Andrew Currie	Britain	Do.
5.	Mr. Wayne Lennox Gaffney . . .	Canada	Do.

1	2	3	4
6.	Shri Mohan Das Shrestha	Nepal	Detained under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974. Prosecution to be launched shortly.
7.	Shri Khagendra Sherchan	Nepal	
8.	Shri Bharat Rai	Nepal	
9.	Mr. Robert Russel Irwin	U.S.A.	Arrested in U.S.A. and being prosecuted in U.S.A.
10.	Mrs. Denise Anne Irwin	U.S.A.	
11.	Mr. Garry Donglas Pettigrew	Canada	Detained under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974 on 28-1-1977 and released on 22-3-1977. Prosecuted and convicted.
12.	Mr. Richard Whit Worth Green	Britain	Prosecution yet to be launched.
13.	Miss Patricia MC Birnie	Britain	Prosecuted and convicted.
14.	Florian Joseph Ivan De Lafontaine	Canada	Both prosecuted and convicted.
15.	EME Bertha Marie Faille	Canada	
16.	Miss Alexandra Barbara Anne Harrison	Australia	Absconding.
17.	Miss Jan Uary Franks	U.S.A.	Prosecution yet to be launched.
18.	Mr. Sioberg Orla Svent	Denmark	Prosecution yet to be launched.
19.	Mr. Christopherson Ole Bach	Denmark	
20.	Mrs. Hectorine Marie Dagenais (Nee Mercier)	Canada	Prosecuted and convicted.
21.	Mrs. Carol Ann Uhlan	U.S.A.	Prosecuted and convicted.
22.	Miss Mary Johuller	U.S.A.	Do.
23.	Shri Mohamad Farooq	Afghanistan	Do.
24.	Mr. Markenstein Casparas Dirk	Holland	Do.
25.	Miss Gelauff Verenica	Holland	Do.
26.	Mr. Waheed Abdullah	Baharain	Do.
27.	Shri S. Ismail Ghulam	Baharain	Do.
28.	Shri Abdul Rahim Ashak	Oman	Do.
29.	Shri Ibrahim Baksh	Oman	Prosecuted and deported under court orders.
30.	Shri Johngerad Gordon	Australia	Prosecuted and convicted.
31.	Mr. Sajoo Carlon	Sweden	Prosecuted and convicted.
32.	Mr. Aglo Masci	Itlay	Do.
33.	Shri Nankoo	Nepal	Prosecution yet to be launched.
34.	Shri Misri Lal	Nepal	
35.	Shri Ambika	Nepal	
36.	Shri Abdul Mazid	Nepal	

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the Statement the Minister has given 36 names of foreigners from different countries who were involved in the smuggling of hashish. I would like to know whether these smugglers, in the course of their smuggling had any connections with Indian smugglers and whether they got any kind of Indian assistance for their smuggling.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: In some of the cases, these smugglers had Indian contacts and the Government had taken action against them also and we are proceeding against them. So far as the detail of that information is concerned, because the hon. Member required the information with regard to the foreigners involved in the smuggling of hashish. I am not at the moment, able to give the full details to him. If the hon. Member so wishes I can furnish the information to him.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: There are reports in the Indian Press like 'Smugglers regrouped for action' in the *Blitz* dated 1st October, 1977. I agree that I put the question about the foreign participation in smuggling. But is it a fact that after this Government assumed office many smugglers were released because of new approach to this thing? Is it a fact that these foreign smugglers are in a position today to establish better contacts with their Indian counterparts? Is it also a fact that smuggling today is more than what it was a year before?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Sir, I contradict the suggestion of the hon. Member that smuggling is on the increase. That is not really so. The Government is taking very firm steps for curbing smuggling and whosoever Indian smugglers are found to be in contact with the foreigners, we have taken action against them. For the information of the hon. Member I may just tell him what we have done recently. In the first week of December 1977, 30 bars of gold weighing 30 kgs of the estimate market value of Rs. 21 lakhs were seized from three passengers at Santa Cruz, Bombay. These persons were holding French passports. They have been arrested and further investigation is in progress. In pursuance of this when we nabbed these gentlemen, then we could find out who else are involved in this smuggling activity; and in that particular case, somewhere in the middle of November, another gentlemen was arrested in Bombay, information regarding which was given to this House by the hon. Finance Minister. When we came to know that some Indian contacts were already there, then we nabbed them also and rough diamonds polished and cut diamond of the value of nearly about Rs. 38 lakhs were recovered from them. Many people have been arrested and interrogation is in progress. We are trying to find out all links of these smugglers and Government is determined to curb this evil of smuggling.

श्री शंकरसिंह बघेला : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि तस्करी के मामले में कितने लोगों को इमरजेंसी में गरिफ्तार किया गया था और उनमें से कितने लोगों को छोड़ दिया गया है और क्या यह सही है कि तस्करी करने वाले लोगों को छोड़ दिया गया है इसलिए कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : तस्करी करने वाले लोग जो काफेपोसा में इमरजेंसी के दौरान गिरफ्तार किए गए थे उनमें दो हजार से अधिक संख्या ऐसे लोगों की है जिन्हें एमरजेंसी के बाद छोड़ा गया था । तत्पश्चात् भारत सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि तस्करी के संबंध में जो नयी गाइड-लाइन्स बनाई गई हैं उनके आधार पर काफेपोसा में लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जायेगा । उस आधार पर हम ऐसे लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर रहे हैं । जो भी लोग स्मगलिंग में लिप्त पाये जाते हैं उनको किसी प्रकार अनावश्यक रूप से छोड़ने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता और तस्करी किसी प्रकार से भी वृद्धि पर नहीं है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, for the last 8 months we have been urging that the regrouping of smugg-

lers in connivance with foreign elements has been on the increase, but the attitude of the Government is very philosophical. Even the smugglers are surrendering before Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and this philosophical attitude of the Government will not help in this matter. There is a very powerful gang and regrouping of smugglers. This is one of the important aspects which we have to consider. Even in the Consultative Committee meeting, the Minister came out with the same plea that we would curb smuggling. He himself has admitted that the Indian smugglers have got a link with foreign elements. I would like to know how many customs officials who are involved in this have got a link with foreign smugglers as well as the people who are famous smugglers who were put down by the previous Government because of the philosophical attitude of the Government. They have again taken this profession. Therefore, I would like to know who are those persons, officials, non-officials, politicians, customs officials and others who are having now a link with these foreign smugglers. As a consequence of this, what steps we have already taken against such persons, the names of those persons and what punishment we have awarded to them so far?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: The hon. Member has asked a supplementary question which requires a whole day to answer. Anyway, so far as those smugglers who have surrendered before Shri Jayaprakash Narayan are concerned, steps are being taken against them under COFEPOSA for attaching their property in accordance with the law. The legal process has not been done away with and the Government is keeping a close eye on all those smugglers. Now it has not come to the notice of the Government so far whether any one of them have revived their activities. We are keeping a very close watch over them. We have not suspended any legal steps against them under the pledge.

So far as customs officials and police officials are concerned, two customs officials and two police officials were arrested in Bombay somewhere last month. So, on whatever information we receive, we take action. The hon. Member feels convinced in the Consultative Committee, he feels very much convinced outside the House, but in the House just to make a point he is trying to hit hard that way. I would request him not to do it. *(Interruptions)* It was, perhaps for the first time that I addressed a letter to the hon. Member—in fact, to all the hon. Members—about the steps being taken by the Government in curbing the evil of smuggling. I am sorry I have not received any reply from the hon. Member. I would be grateful if the hon. Member sends his valuable suggestions on how to curb the evil of smuggling and also give the names of notorious smugglers, because I am a new man to this House and to the Government; the hon. Member has been here for a long time. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member not to meditate upon my letter but to send his valuable suggestions. And I can assure that I will do my best. I seek the cooperation of the hon. Members in curbing this evil.

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी सूचनायें मिली है कि जो विदेशी डिप्लोमेट्स हैं और जो बड़े अधिकारी हैं, उन का बड़े व्यापक पैमाने पर तस्करी कार्यों में हाथ रहता है और एक काफी बड़ा अन्तरर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह है । क्या मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि उन्होंने इस संबंध में कोई छानबीन की है और उस गिरोह का पता लगाने का प्रयास किया है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो डिप्लोमेट्स हैं और जो स्मगलिंग में लिप्त पाये गये हैं, उन के संबंध में इस समय मेरे पास जानकारी नहीं है । परन्तु मैं इस संबंध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान कानून में डिप्लोमेट्स के खिलाफ हम अदालती कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं, इस लिये मैंने एक डिटेल्ड नोट प्रधान मंत्री जी की सेवा में भज दिया है ।

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जो अच्छे सुझाव भेजे जायेंगे उन पर विचार किया जाएगा । कुछ संसद सदस्यों और मैंने भी कुछ सुझाव स्मगलर्स को खत्म करने के लिये मंत्री जी के पास भेज दिये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक मुझे उन का संतोषजनक उत्तर या एक्नालिजमेंट भी नहीं मिला है ।

दूसरा प्रश्न--स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ, जिन की सांठगांठ अफसरों के साथ है, कुछ संसद सदस्यों और मैंने भी पत्र लिखा है । क्या उस पर आप ने अभी तक कोई एक्शन लिया है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सदस्य ने दो प्रश्न पूछे हैं--जहां तक सुझावों के संबंध में उत्तर का प्रश्न है, उन्होंने जो महत्वपूर्ण और अमूल्य सुझाव दिये हैं, उन पर अमल किया जा रहा है, उत्तर से ज्यादा अमल आवश्यक है । जहां तक अधिकारियों के संबंध में उन्होंने जानकारी दी है, मैं उन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि जिन-जिन अधिकारियों के संबंध में उन्होंने लिखा है--मैं समझता हूं प्रीमेच्योर-डिस्कलोजर विल नाट बी इन दि इन्टीरेस्ट आफ दि डिपार्टमेंट--उस संबंध में कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ।

Flight Connection from Bhubaneswar to Konark

*347. SHRI JENA BAIRAGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to start flight connection from Bhubaneswar to Konark for its tourist importance?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोतम कौशिक) : भुवनेश्वर तथा कोणार्क के बीच कोई विमान सेवा परिचालित करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

SHRI JENA BAIRAGI: Is it a fact that even the minimum facilities by way of hotel accommodation and communication are not provided at the tourist centre of Konarak? If so what steps is the Hon. Ministers thinking of taking for removing the difficulties which the tourists are facing on account of lack of such facilities?

श्री पुरुषोतम कौशिक : यह सही है कि पर्यटन के विकास के लिए यातायात के अलावा एकोमोडेशन की भी जरूरत होती है । जहां तक यातायात का सवाल है माननीय सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि कोणार्क भुवनेश्वर से केवल 64 किलोमीटर दूर है । भुवनेश्वर एक तरफ कलकत्ता से और दूसरी तरफ विशाखापतनम से हवाई मार्ग से जुड़ा हुआ है और किसी भी पर्यटक को 64 किलोमीटर मोटर से जाने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो सकती । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बता दूं कि दोनों स्थानों को हर जगह से हवाई यात्रा के लिए जोड़ना संभव नहीं है ।

जहां तक आवास व्यवस्था का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी में ला दूं कि आई०टी०डी०सी० की तरफ से एक ट्रैवलर्स लांज वहां पर है । दूसरे टूरिस्ट डिपार्टमेंट, जो वहां पर हैं, उस की तरफ से भी एक टूरिस्ट लांज वहां है । जैसे-जैसे पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि होगी, वहां पर निश्चित रूप से और सुविधाएं देने के बारे में विचार करेंगे ।

SHRI JENA BAIRAGI: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether Government have decided to have direct flight communication from Delhi to all the State headquarters of the country and if so when it will be done.

श्री पुरुषोतम कौशिक : अध्यक्ष जी, ऐसा कोई सरकार का निर्णय नहीं है कि अनिवार्य रूप से दिल्ली राजधानी को सभी

राज्यों की राजधानियों से हवाई मार्ग से जोड़ा जाए । भुवनेश्वर का मामला बहुत दिनों से उठाया जा रहा है । पिछले समय भी जब दिल्ली से भुवनेश्वर को हवाई मार्ग से जोड़ने की बात चली थी, तो इस बात का सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था कि कितने यात्री उपलब्ध होंगे । जो जानकारी मेरे पास है, उस के अनुसार जो सर्वेक्षण हुआ था, उस में 208 यात्री औसतन दिल्ली से भुवनेश्वर के लिए उपलब्ध थ । 208 यात्रियों के लिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी शहर को हवाई मार्ग द्वारा जोड़ना बहुत लाभप्रद नहीं है । छोटे हवाई जहाजों से अगर जोड़ने की हम कोशिश करेंगे तो उस में भी उतना ही समय लगेगा जितना कलकत्ता हो कर भुवनेश्वर जाने में समय लगता है बल्कि ऐसी स्थिति में यात्रा बहुत सुविधाजनक नहीं हो सकती । इस बीच में यात्रियों की संख्या में जो वृद्धि हो रही है, उस का सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है । इस के अलावा मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि बड़े जहाजों को चलाने के लिए हवाई पट्टी को बढ़ाने की भी जरूरत होती है । बड़े हवाई जहाज छोटी पट्टी पर नहीं उतर सकते । इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति में दिल्ली से भुवनेश्वर को जोड़ना, मैं समझता हूं, संभव नहीं है ।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: We are finding it difficult to go Bhubaneswar from Delhi. Previously there used to be two services of Fokker Friendship, each with a capacity of 44 seats and even if we ask for seats ten days in advance, we could not get.

We were having two services and then the second service was cancelled. Even the first service which used to leave at 10 a. m. is now leaving at 12.40 and we are required to stay for 4 hours.

What steps are the Government going to take....

MR. SPEAKER: That is another question.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: No, Sir. It arises out of his answer. He said that there is a direct flight from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar and then on to Vizag.

MR. SPEAKER: There is another question for that.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The tourists are put to difficulty and we are put to difficulty.

The second supplementary was whether there was a direct flight from Delhi to Bhubaneswar. He said, 'No'. I am not asking that. I am saying that even the existing services are not functioning properly and we are put to difficulties so also the tourists and what steps are the Government going to take to remove these difficulties?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : मैंने ज़वाब इसलिये दिया लगातार माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से भुवनेश्वर को जोड़ने के बारे में हमेशा प्रस्ताव आते रहते हैं, इसलिये मैंने जवाब दे कर उनको संतुष्ट करने की कोशिश की ताकि मेरी दिक्कत को समझ लें ।

जहां तक दूसरा जहाज जो है वह मेन्डेटरी इंस्पेक्शन के लिये अभी ग्राउण्ड किया गया है, और मैं बता देना चाहता हूं कि बहुत जल्दी वह शुरू हो जायगा और जो विलम्ब उनको होता है कलकत्ता में रुकने का वह नहीं होगा ।

श्री दुर्गा चंद : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि चंडीगढ़ से कुल्लू तक जो हवाई सर्विस थी उसको दो साल से डिसकन्टीन्यू कर दिया गया और आपने आश्वासन भी दिया था कि यह फ्लाइट चल पड़ेगी । लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं चली, इसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है ?

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: It is altogether a different question.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Durgachand, it does not arise out of the main question.

You are putting a different question. Only in respect of this question I will allow supplementaries. No other question I will allow.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: It is a well-known fact that there are so many historical places in Tamil Nadu....

MR. SPEAKER: No please. You may table a separate question if you want.

SHRI SARAT KAR: It is needless to say that Konarak is internationally famous and is one of the seven wonders of the world and unfortunately, even after 30 years of our independence we have no communication and anything of that sort. Though Orissa Government is pressing for a 5-star hotel and road communications and all other facilities but Central Government has not responded. We do not have even a direct air service to Bhubaneswar, what to speak of Konark? We do not solve a problem by rationalising Government's failure. Minister's reply is a sort of bureaucratic reply.

I therefore want a categorical reply from the Minister whether he will give us a direct air service from Delhi to Bhubaneswar, leave aside an air service to Konarak because if that is provided, the Orissa Government Tourist Department can take care of the road transport from Bhubaneswar to Konarak. I want a categorical answer.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जहां तक भुवनेश्वर और कोणार्क को जोड़ने का प्रश्न है वहां की राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला। दूसरे जैसे भुवनेश्वर को जोड़ने का लगातार प्रश्न किया जा रहा है तो मैं बता दूं कि जब तक हवाई पट्टी नहीं बढ़ेगी तब तक 737 बोइंग नहीं चलेगा, और हम यह प्रस्ताव रख रहे हैं **छठी पंचवर्षीय** योजना में, उसके विस्तार का प्रस्ताव हमारे विचाराधीन है। अगर विस्तार हो जायगा तो विचार करके बड़ा जहाज जोड़ने की कोशिश करेंगे।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I was in Konarak last year with my wife and children....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let us hear that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In view of the experience I got there, and arising out of the answers given by the Minister I would say this. He said that the distance between Bhubaneswar and Konarak is only about 65 km and that there is a good motorable road and, therefore, air service to Konarak is not necessary. Secondly, in Konarak itself the ITDC and the Orissa Government have got tourist facilities.

In regard to both these matters my question is specific:

(a) Whether the Government of India and the Government of Orissa know that Konarak lacks almost totally the minimum essential facilities for tourists and the normal residents. My wife took suddenly and very seriously ill. She nearly died because of some water poisoning and it took us so much time to come from Konarak to Bhubaneswar and had we been late by only two hours, I do not know what would have happened to her. He is talking of ITDC facilities there. I want to know specifically whether the ITDC and the Tourism Department of Orissa together are providing minimum, adequate decent accommodation and clean drinking water and dependable eating facilities for tourists and residents so that this kind of almost near fatal accidents will not take place.

(b) It is said that the distance is only 64 km. I want to know whether it is the government's policy that even if a centre is very important from the point of view of tourism but because the distance is short, therefore, they will not think of an air link at all....

MR. SPEAKER: No.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Because tourists come from all parts of India and the world and they want to save time and their time is important.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य की शिकायतों का सवाल है, मैं देखूंगा और जांच कराऊंगा कि इसमें क्या हो सकता है। लेकिन जो प्राथमिक सुविधाएं हैं—जैसे कि बिजली और पानी —ये तो स्टेट टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट को देखनी चाहिएं। अगर आई टी डी सी के होस्टल्स में कोई अव्यवस्था होगी तो मैं जांच कराऊंगा। चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है इसलिए मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बात करके देखूंगा कि इस तरह की शिकायतें दूर हों और वहां साफ पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था हो।

जहां तक महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक केन्द्रों को हवाई मार्ग से जोड़ने की बात है तो इसका टूरिस्ट डिपार्टमेंट से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। फिर भी मैं जानकारी दे दूं कि कोनार में हवाई अड्डा बनाने के बारे में सिविल एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट ने सर्वे कराया था लेकिन यह पता लगा कि वहां की जमीन बहुत पोली है और वहां पर हवाई अड्डा बनाना बहुत किफायती नहीं होगा। एक्सपर्ट की राय के मुताबिक बहुत कीमती होगा और उसका कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इस लिए इस योजना को छोड़ना पड़ा।

Imposition of ban on Export of Rose wood Timber Logs

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*348. SHRI P. K .KODIYAN:
SHRI GEORGE MATHEW:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a total ban on export of rosewood timber logs;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that prompted Government to impose such a ban;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that as a result of the ban on export of timber, several thousands of people engaged in the logging and exporting of rosewood in Kerala and Karnataka have been hard hit and the forest departments in these States have been deprived of their revenue from auctioning of timber; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to reconsider the ban on export of rosewood timber logs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The ban was imposed on 18-7-77 on the export of all timber logs including rosewood logs. However, pre-ban commitments were allowed upto the ceiling released for the year 1977-78.

(b) The ban was imposed with a view to encourage the export of veneers, plywood and other value added items of timber and also to develop indigenous industry which is both employment and export oriented.

(c) and (d). Taking into account the representations received from State Governments, log exporters, exporters, of veneers and other value added, items, the Government have decided to gradually phase out the exports in log form. For the current year a ceiling of 10,000 cubic meters has been prescribed which will be reduced to 6000 cubic meters in 1978-79. 3000 cubic meters in 1979-80 and to zero from then onwards. This decision has been taken to provide tim e for necessary adjustments and to allow the exporters to prepare themselves to export rosewood with added value which will fetch more foreign exchange and also provide additional employment opportunities.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The statement says—

The ban was imposed with a view to encourage the export of veneers, plywood and other value added items of timber and also to develop in-

digenous industry which is both employment and export oriented.

I want to know how many such industries have been set up and what is their employment capacity? Is it a fact that the industries now existing in our country including the two units in Kerala are using 5 to 8 per cent of the rose-wood available in the country. If that is so, what is the justification in imposing a total ban on the export of rose-wood timber?

श्री आरिफ बेग : सर, जहां तक इस बेन का ताल्लुक है, जो कि मेरे डिपार्टमेंट ने लगाया है, वह हेड आफ दि कम्युनिटि बोर्ड्स, एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल के आफिसर्स से सलाह-मशविरा करके लगाया गया है। इस बेन को लगाने का मकसद यह है कि इस रोजवुड लकड़ी, जिसके दरख्त या झाड़ को पूरी तरह से परिपक्व होने में सौ से डेढ़ सौ वर्ष तक लगते हैं गवर्नमेंट ने यह जरूरी समझा कि ऐसी कीमती लकड़ी का प्रिजर्वेशन हो, यह आसानी से न चली जाए। इसके साथ साथ हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हमारी इंडीजिनस इंडस्ट्रीज का नुकसान न हो। हमको शिकायत मिली थी कि रोज वुड लाग्स बाहर भेज दिये जाते हैं और हमारे कारखानों को जो लकड़ी मिलनी चाहिए वह उनको नहीं मिलती है।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: He has not answered my question properly.

My specific question was whether it was a fact that hardly 5 to 8 per cent of rose-wood available in the country is at present utilized by the industry. He is talking about the indigenous industry being encouraged. But very little capacity of the rose-wood is being utilized by the industry. What is the necessity of imposing a total ban when the existing industry is not [illegible] to absorb the same?

Secondly, in imposing this ban on export of rose-wood timber whether the Centre has consulted the State Government because 90 per cent of the rose-wood comes from Kerala and every year Kerala Government has a very substantial revenue from this rose-wood. It is also a high quality of rose-wood which is produced in Kerala. This ban has severed restricted the revenue of the Government. Besides that, thousands of workers engaged in the logging and export of rose-wood are also starving: the rose-wood which is already collected from the forests has been accumulated: the workers are starving. Why Government has not consulted the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF CAMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): My colleague has already stated, this is one of the finest varieties of wood produced in tropical countries. We are at present exporting rose-wood in log form. The whole idea is that whatever exports are to be made, having regard to the massive problem of unemployment, if we could add value to it and send it in the form of furniture, doors, windows or other forms, it should be encouraged. In this context, after consulting the Governments concerned including the officers of the Governments of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and even Orissa, wherever it is grown, a scheme has been evolved. For the current year as per ceiling fixed, up to 10,000 cubic meters of exports in log forms will be allowed; for the next year it will be 6,000 cubic meters and the year after it will be 3,000 cubic metres. In the meantime, we have also requested them that they should get themselves converted as industries whereby we can export them with some added value. So, this will provide some employment. It is in this context we should look at it. The question is this. Instead of sending away the raw material in the crude form why should we not make efforts to add value to it and send the product outside thereby earning

extra foreign exchange to ourselves and solving unemployment problem here.

I am sure the House will appreciate this approach.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Sir, the Minister just now said that he had consulted the Governments of Kerala, Tamilnadu and Orissa. But the Chief Minister of Kerala has written to the Minister on 25-7-1977 that the Kerala Govenment objects to this ban because, at present, Kerala will be able to export about 20,000 cubic metres of rose-wood and veneer industries are able to absorb only 700 cubic metres of rose-wood. We get about Rs. 70,000 per cubic metre. Because of this ban and because industries are not able to consume more rose-wood produced here; what is happening is that from Rs. 70,000 the income has come down.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question and do not make a speech.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: I am coming to the question. The value per cubic metre has dropped to 3,500. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will issue a directive so that whatever is needed by the industries can be supplied and the balance exported.

MR. SPEAKER: You mean converting that into finished products.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Whatever is needed by the industries here should be supplied and the balance exported. Otherwise Government of Kerala will not be able to receive the income they are getting now.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question that you are putting?

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: I am asking what is the indigenous industry needing and whether after their needs have been met for the year, the balance will be exported or will the Kerala Govt. be compensated for the loss by the Central Government.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have already said that even though there is a ban, there are certain ceillings—the ceiling for the current year is 10,000 cubic metres and, accordingly, upto 10,000 cubic metres wood would be allowed to be exported. Secondly, I had discussed with Members of Parliament including the hon. Member and also with the Chief Minister of Kerala as also with some officials concerned. The representatives from industries as also exporters were also present there.

I have explained all those aspects to them.

MR. SPEAKER: He mentioned that the Kerala Government had written you a letter.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: They had written me a letter and in that context I discussed the matter with the Chief Minister himself. I have convinced him that this was the best approach. My impression was that he was also equally convinced that this approach would help in solving part of the unemployment problem in Kerala itself.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: While admitting that some aspects of the policy evolved in this connection are sound, may I know from the hon. Minister whether during the phased programme which he wants to implement any steps have been taken to provide jobs for thousands of people involved in logging and exporting industry...(*Interruptions*) People in my constituency are involved. The position today is that the State is losing Rs. 4-5 crores and at the same time thousands of people involved in logging are not employed. Will the hon. Minister take some steps to see that the difficulties of the poor people and small scale industrialists who have invested a lot of money in this, are solved.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the current year is concerned, there is no problem because 10,000 was the ceil-

ing and that is being allowed. For the next year, it will be 6,000, that means 4000 less. It is for the House to imagine that on logs totalling 4000 cubic metres, what must be the employment, when it is being said that thousands of workers are being thrown out in the streets. It is not correct to say so. I have told those friends that if they require any institutional finance for starting industries, or even if they need to import some machinery, I am prepared to accept that. But I cannot forget the other aspect, we cannot allow our industrial resources to be exported without adding value to them. That is also the policy of the government. I am prepared to have discussions with them and do what is in the interest of the country. So far as rosewood is concerned, it takes 100—150 years to grow and mature. If the present logs are stocked for 5, 10 or 15 years, no harm will be done to them; on the contrary we shall be earning much more of foreign exchange.

SHRI RAGHAVALU MOHANARANGAM: May I know whether any reply has been sent by the government to the Tamil Nadu Government's letter in regard to this matter?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Those who had written letters, have all been sent a reply.

Marketing of Indian Products in South East Asian Countries

*349. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Missions in East and South East Asian countries have urged the Indian business community to adopt more aggressive measures to market Indian products and services to those countries; and

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the reaction of the business community thereto, if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). One of the subjects discussion in the Conference of Heads of Missions in South East and East Asia held in Delhi in August/September, 1977 related to promotion of India's trade with these countries with particular reference to exports. The Heads of Missions had also met representatives of the business community in this connection during the course of their stay in Delhi. Suggestions that have emerged as a result of these discussions will be kept in view by the Government.

SHRI D. AMAT: May I know from the hon. Minister the names of associations, etc. of the business community which urged the adoption of aggressive measures?

SHRI ARIF BEG: As far as the names are concerned, these are different business communities including FICCI in our country.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I know from the hon. Minister, ever since the formation of the group of countries into ASEAN, whether they have approached the Government of India for a closer economic cooperation and I learn that some of them have approached the Government? May I konw what steps the Government have taken for having a closer economic cooperation with the ASEAN, as an organisation of various countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) It is true that Phillippine Islands, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia have formed a body *viz.*, ASEAN and we are having our dialogue with all these countries and this ASEAN which is their association.

When I went to Bangkok, I had an occasion to discuss with the Ministers of these countries and also with other Ministers and we are making all-out efforts so that our import and export trade in the eastern region is fostered.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You can see the new development in the world foreign trade market—grouping of different countries in different areas. Of course, we are not in any of these groups. In this context, may I know whether you have any long range view or policy regarding these different group of nations like EEC, ASEAN and what is the long term policy you are adopting and whether any diplomatic hurdles are there in this regard?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Commerce Ministry functions very much in close cooperation with our External Affairs Ministry. To be frank with a view to have coordinated efforts, the Prime Minister has constituted a Cabinet Committee, where the Ministers of Finance, External Affairs, Steel & Mines, and Agriculture are there and the Minister of Commerce happens to be the Chairman of that Committee. So, naturally, whatever efforts are required to be made, they are being made in a concentrated and also in n integrated manner. So far as the various groups like EEC and ASEAN are concerned naturally they have formed their associations. We have to deal with them. We try to deal with the countries bilaterally or we try to deal with the associations. But ultimately it is the interests of the country that are to be served and that is our approach.

Sale of Imported Polythelene and Rubber Compounds in Black Market

*352. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that 'Asian Cables Corporation, Bombay' under the control of Goenkas of Duncan Brothers Calcutta, had sold off, in 1969 imported polythelene and rubber compounds in the black market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigations have been made into the allegations; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). There were allegations that M/s. Asian Cable Corporation, Bombay, under the control of Goenkas of Duncan Brothers, Calcutta, disposed of about 326.704 M. Tonnes out of 980 Tonnes of imported low density polythelene moulding power during the period 1968 to 1969, under cover of diversification programme by falsely showing it in the form of manufactured products, namely, polythelene pipes and sheets etc. The complaint did not mention anything pertaining to rubber compounds. An investigation was conducted by the C. B. I. According to the C. B. I. this offence had taken place after Shri R. P. Goenka had taken over as one of the Directors of the Company. On conclusion of the investigation, the C.B.I. found the material adequate to launch prosecution under Section 120 IPC read with Sections 420 and 477 A of the IPC and Section 5 of the IMPEX Act (criminal conspiracy, cheating and falsification of accounts). The C.B.I. consulted the Ministry of Law and recommended to the CCI&E the prosecution of 16 persons, which did not include Shri R P. Goenka and Shri A. K. Raman, Works Manager. On a representation of the Company, on which further legal advice was taken, it was decided by the earlier

Government not to take action against these 16 persons as well.

As there was conflicting opinion with regard to involvement of Shri R. P. Goenka and also the prosecution of others in respect of this allegation, it was felt necessary by the new Government to have the matter re-examined by the Law Ministry. A request has accordingly been made to the Department of Personnel (Ministry of Home Affairs) to take up the matter to the Law Ministry and to take suitable action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, in Fourth Lok Sabha, on 25th of February, 1974, in reply to my question No. 501, the then Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Chattopadhyaya, a great friend of these Goenkas,....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, he is linking Mr. Chattopadhyaya, a Member of the other House to a group. It is highly improper, irregular and irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be impersonal. Please go on, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not referred to a Member of Rajya Sabha. I have referred to a Minister who is answerable to this House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He is no more a Minister. There must be a limit to this kind of thing. He is not a Minister answerable to this House. He was a Minister. The question is, he is making an imputation which can be defamatory from the political angle, whether you are going to allow it or not, and anything that this Gentleman is saying is going to be allowed or not. We also can do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Merely saying that he is a friend of Goenkas does not become defamation unless he goes furtner.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked,

"Is it or is it not a fact that 2500 tonnes of imported polythelene were imported at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per kg.—landed cost—and sold in the black market at Rs. 7.50 per kg. making a black profit of Rs. 88 lakhs?"

Under our pressure, the matter was referred to the CBI and it was replied:

"There are three cases pertaining to the misuse of imported raw materials by M/s. Asian Cables. These three cases are:—

(i) Misuse of copper where licences were obtained during the period November 1962 to October 1964...."

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make an observation:**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He cannot make aspersions against the House like this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In reply to another question of mine, Shri Mohan Dharia replied:

"Government shall take severe action against those who indulge in misuse of imported goods."

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: How many questions can he put?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot have one rule for him and one rule for you. Did you stop it? You objected to my interference.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU: In reply to my question No. 2431 on 1st July, 1977, it was revealed that for black-marketing and earning Rs. 88 lakhs, "Case ended in conviction on 24th November 1975. The company was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and the two other accused were fined Rs. 400 each"!

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: On a point of order. Is it not an aspersion on the judiciary?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't be in a hurry. He has not said anything about the judiciary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question is, an appeal is pending for a very long time. Why is it that the present government has not expedited it and ensured that the convictions are commensurate with the crime committed? Why is there delay? How soon would they be able to bring the case into the surface again?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Mr. Bosu has brought before the House a very serious matter. I am equally concerned when I look at the fact that on 24th November 1975 two ex-Directors were convicted with a fine of Rs. 400 and Rs. 200. I think those in authority at that time have derelicted from their duty by not moving the higher court to have stricter punishment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because of money. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, unfortunately when it was brought to my notice, the time limitation and everything was over and naturally nothing was possible. Then, when it was again brought to my notice that when the matters were referred to CBI and because of the difference of opinion between the Additional Solicitor General and CBI, the then Minister, Mr. Chattopadhyaya took a decision in 1976.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not mention his name.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: A decision was taken that the intention to launch a prosecution should be dropped. When it was brought to my notice, I felt that again it was something serious and that was the reason why I moved the Home Ministry to refer the whole matter again back to the Law Ministry and if we could see that any offence could be established, I am of the opinion that they should be necessarily prosecuted. I can assure the House that whether it is Goenkas or somebody else, if they have committed any offence and if the Law Ministry is of opinion that they should be prosecuted, they shall be prosecuted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My second supplementary is: Because of Shri R. P. Goenka of Duncan Brothers, the man who was arrested the other day, and his father, Shri K. P. Goenka of Duncan Brothers close involvement with the erstwhile Ruling Party and its leaders and Foreign Trade Minister....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Do not cast political asperions. Recently in the Writers building, Mr. Jyoti Basu invited all the industrialists including this man to discuss and to appease these industrialists.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was not political, it was theft.

SHRI GAURI SHANKER RAI**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You punish them, but don't cast political aspersions.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(*Interruptions*) @

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am regulating the House on your behalf. Sir, Mr. Lakkappa is a very unsual Mysorian.

It so happen that although the beneficiaries were Shri R. P. Goenka and family and the Company was owned by them, the prosecutions have been launched against the employees and

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@ Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

phony Directors. It was said by the then Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. D. P. Chattopadhyaya that the name of Mr. Goenka was not there simply because Goenkas were not owners of Asian Cables at that particular time. Then I brought a Privilege Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. What is your question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The fact is, I have the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee Appendices, Volume II, June 1969, for the year 1966-67 which proves that Mr. R. P. Goenka and Mr. K. P. Goenka were the owners at the material time.

MR. SPEAKER: But what is the question that you ask?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The question is why is it that the prosecution has not touched them so far? Will you give an assurance on the floor of this House that the real beneficiaries, *viz.* R .P. Goenka and K. P. Goenka will be prosecuted and put behind the bars?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is most unfortunate. I would not like to politicalize the issue; but then, when the Government is being charged with protecting the industrialists and monopolists, I think this is the forum to expose these lies that are being said against the Government. So, there is nothing wrong; if, by telling the truth, untruth is being exposed, there is nothing wrong. Coming to the assurance, I have already assured the House that this matter is now being examined by the Law Minister; and those, *i.e.* whosoever are found to be guilty, they shall be prosecuted.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gauri Shanker Rai.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This R. P. Goenka, this Law Ministry and (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Mr. Gauri Shanker Rai.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Bosu has uttered a word.**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You can go through the proceedings, Sir, if you want. It is a serious contempt of the House, involving breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: If that is so, I will look into the matter. Please, Mr. Lakkappa, I am on my legs; I will go through the proceedings. And if he has said

"entire House", I will expunge it.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से निश्चित रूप से जानना चाहता हूं, केटेगॉरिकली, कि श्री आर०पी०गोयन्का और श्री ए० के० रमन, वर्क्स मैनेजर, इन दोनों लोगों के ऊपर प्रोसीक्यूशन केसेज किस के कहने पर, **एट हूंज इन्स्टेंस**, छोड़ दिये गये थे ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: On the advice of the Ministry, that the evidence against them was not adequate...CBI recommended prosecution of only 16 others. And before the matter was referred...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Question 353, Mr. Mallanna.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not good, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: There is hardly one minute. M. Mallanna has stood up for a supplementary. Mr. Mallanna was asking a supplemen-

**Expunged as order by the Chair.

tary. He has also raised it. It is not your monopoly.

(Interruptions)

श्री मोहन धारिया : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा जवाब पूरा नहीं हुआ । मैं यह कह रहा था कि ला मिनिस्ट्री ने जो लसाह दी, उस के अनुसार पहले जो मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने यह फ़ैसला दिया, मगर जिस वक्त मैं ने यह देखा कि यह फ़ैसला ठीक नहीं है कि जो डाइरेक्टर हैं या बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, जो मालिक हैं, उन को छोड़ देना और नीचे वालों के खिलाफ़ शिकायत करना, तो मैं ने होम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास इस को एगजामिन करने के लिए भेजा और उस में जो गुनागाहगार होंगे, उन के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: *(rose)*.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over. Mr. Kaushik, Papers to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह सवाल ला मिनिस्ट्री का नहीं है, इसलिए जो तथ्य उस के पास हैं, उन की बेसिस पर क्यों वे सी० बी० आई० से इंक्वायरी कराएंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: No. no. Now Papers to be laid. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Vacant Posts of Chairmen or Managing Directors in Public Sector Undertakings

*350. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector undertakings where the posts of Chairmen or Managing Directors are lying vacant; and

(b) since when each of these posts is lying vacant and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement annexed.

Statement

Statement showing the names of Public Sector Undertakings without Chairmen or Managing Directors and reasons thereof.

Post	Date of vacancy	Reasons therefor and present position
1	2	3
I. *Vacant posts for which selections are yet to be made*		
1. Managing Director, Andaman and Nicobar Forest and Plantation Development Corporation.	17-9-77	Selection is under consideration.
2. Managing Director, Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	31-8-77	Selection to be made. Ad hoc appointment made.
3. Chairman and Managing Director, Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	1-11-77	Previous incumbent has resigned and fresh selection is yet to be made.
4. Chairman & Managing Director Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.	18-11-77	Selection to be made. Ad hoc appointment made.

1	2	3
5. Managing Director, Film Finance Corporation.	27-4-76	Govt. is considering the question of having a common chief executive for Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation and Film Finance Corporation.
6. Chairman and Managing Director, Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	31-10-77	Selection to be made. Ad hoc appointment made.
7. Managing Director, Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.	17-10-77	Amalgamation of the Corporation with another company in order to make it viable is to be considered. Ad hoc appointment made.
8. Managing Director, Indian Moti on Pictures Export Corporation.	29-3-74	Government is considering the question of having a common chief executive for Indian Motion Pictures and Film Finance Corporation.
9. Managing Director, Nagaland Pulp and Paper Corporation.	30-10-75	The person earlier selected has declined to accept the offer. So fresh selection will be required to be made.
10. Managing Director, National Seeds Corporation.	10-10-77	Government is considering the question of future roles of the National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation and the selection to the post of M.Ds will be considered after finalising Government's view in regard to reorganisation of these two units.
11. Managing Director, Tannery & Footwear Corporation.	21-4-77	Person selected could not join. Hence selection is being made afresh.
II. *Vacant posts for which selection has been made or is being finalised*		
1. Managing Director, Bharat Leather Corporation.	28-5-77	Selection being finalised.
2. Cairman-cum-Managing Director, Central Mine Planning & Design Institute.	1-9-77	Selection being finalised and in the meantime ad hoc arrangements already made.
3. Managing Director, Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation.	1-12-77	Selection being finalised.
4. Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Diamonds Ltd.	28-1-77	Person selected expected to join shortly.
5. Managing Director, Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	27-9-77	Selection being finalised.
6. Managing Director, Instrumentation Ltd.	12-5-77	Selection finalised. Final order under issue.
7. Chairman and Managing Director, Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.	1-8-77	Selection for this post has been finalised. Person selected is likely to join shortly.
8. Chairman and Managing Director, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation.	10-8-77	Selection being finalised.
9. Chairman and Managing Director, Water and Power Development Consultancy Services Ltd.	1-1-77	Person selected has declined to accept offer. Fresh selection being finalised.

Note:—Above list does not include the post of MD, State Farms Corporation, which has been kept in abeyance by Government since General Manager is in position.

Profits made by Public Sector Undertakings

*351. SHRI S. R. REDDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total profits made by the public sector undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) what were their profits last year; and

(c) whether any criteria have been fixed for assessment of profits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The profits of these institutions are assessed in accordance with the commercially accepted principles. However, in judging their overall performance the achievement of social objectives by them and the associated social costs and benefits are also taken into account.

Statement

The following are the profits made by the public sector banks, the all-India public financial institutions, the nationalised Insurance Companies and other institutions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Finance.

Sl. No.	Name of bank/Institutions	Profit Year ended	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Public Sector Banks (SBI, its seven subsidiaries, 14 Nationalised Banks and the Regional Rural Banks)	31-12-1975	3070
		31-12-1976	3621
2	General Insurance Corporation and its four subsidiaries .	31-12-1975	3005
		31-12-1976	5005
3	Industrial Development Bank of India	30-6-1976	456
		30-6-1977	579
4	Industrial Finance Corporation of India	30-6-1976	270
		30-6-1977	324
5	Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation of India	30-6-1976	276
		30-6-1977	445
6	Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India .	30-6-1976	5·31
		30-6-1977	—16·73 (Loss)
7	*Unit Trust of India*	30-6-1976	1470
		30-6-1977	1960
8	Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. Surplus for the year ended	31-12-1975	364
	Surplus for the year ended	31-12-1976	517
9	*Deposit Insurance Corporation* Revenue surplus for the year ended . . .	31-12-1975	749
	Revenue surplus for the year ended	31-12-1976	916
10	*Life Insurance Corporation* The acturial surplus of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the biennium ended 31-3-1977 was Rs. 253,72 lakhs as compared with the acturial surplus of Rs. 1,81,50 lakhs for the biennium ended 31-3-1975.		

Opening of Branches by Foreign Banks in India

*353. Shri K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign banks have expressed their desire to the Reserve Bank to open their Branches in India;

(b) if so, names of such banks; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Out of 12 foreign banks already having branches in India, 7 foreign banks have either applied or expressed their desire to the Reserve Bank of India to apply for opening more branches in India.

Four other banks, not having branches in India at present, have also applied/expressed their desire to apply for opening of branches in India.

(b) The names of these banks are:—

(i) *Banks already having branches in India.*

1. Chartered Bank Limited.

2. Grindlays Bank Limited.

3. Mercantile Bank Limited.

4. British Bank of the Middle East.

5. Banque Nationale de Paris.

6. American Express International Banking Corporation.

7. Bank of America.

(ii) *The banks not having branches in India at present.*

1. Bank of Oman Limited.

2. Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Limited.

3. Bank of Montreal; and

4. Chase Manhattan Bank.

(c) The requests for opening branches will be considered on merits of each case.

Security measures for Protection to Airborne Passengers

*354. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new measures have been devised to afford protection to the airborne passengers in view of the recent incidents of hijacking of planes;

(b) if so, full details; and

(c) whether it is proposed to create special security force for hte air services and if so, details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). While it would not be in the public interest to disclose specific steps proposed to be taken and other details existing measures to guard against hijacking such as control of access points to operational areas, frisking of persons and search of hand baggage, care regarding stamping of boarding cards as well as adequate guarding of perimeters have been tightened up.

Advances made by Nationalised Banks to Agricultural and other Sectors

*355. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the advances made by the nationalised banks to the agricultural sectors in different States during the period 1970—76;

(b) the advances towards the small scale industries during the same period; and

(c) the advances towards other sectors during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A Statement showing advances by all Scheduled Commercial Banks to agriculture and small scale industries in 1970 and 1971 and by public sector banks to agriculture, small scale industries and other sectors from 1972—1976 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1305/77].

Instruction to Air India to stop serving Liquor to Passengers

*356. SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to Air India to stop serving liquor to passengers on its flights;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into account the consequences of such instructions when Air India has to compete in the international market; and

(c) the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Proposal to Stop Import of Refined Bleached and Deodorised Oil

*357. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to stop further imports of refined bleached and deodorised oil;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has come from the State Trading Corporation;

(c) whether S.T.C. is facing a big problem of storage;

(d) if so, whether Government have accepted or has taken the decision to stop the imports; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Government have already banned imports to refined bleached and deodorised palm oil.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). The decision to ban imports of refined bleached and deoderised oil was not related to any storage problem of STC but to prevent the possibility of its adulteration with vanaspati.

Reduction in Rates of premium on L.I.C.

*359. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of reducing the rates of premium on L. I. C. policies by a substantial margin is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रत्येक राज्य में सस्ते होटलों का खोला जाना

*360 श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आम लोगों को ठहरने की सुविधायें देने के लिए 5-स्टार होटलों के बजाय कुछ सस्ते होटल बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले ऐसे प्रस्तावित होटलों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोतम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के महानगरों (Metropolitan Cities) तथा चुने हुए अन्य पर्यटन केन्द्रों में सस्ते होटल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है । केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में निर्माण किये जाने वाले ऐसे होटलों की संख्या तथा स्थान इस बात पर निर्भर करेंगे कि छठी योजना के दौरान, जिस पर इस समय योजना आयोग के साथ विचार विमर्श किया जा रहा है, इस उद्देश्य के लिये कितने साधन उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं । तथापि, भारत की यात्रा करने वाले वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए 5-स्टार वर्ग वाले होटलों की भी आवश्यकता है ।

केबल और कन्डक्टर का निर्यात करने वाले उत्पादकों द्वारा रियायतों की मांग

*361. **श्री उग्रसेन** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों को केबल और कन्डक्टर का निर्यात करने वाले उत्पादकों ने सरकार से कुछ रियायतें मांगी हैं और एल्यूमीनियम पर उत्पाद शुल्क लगाने सम्बन्धी प्रक्रिया के बारे में अपना असन्तोष भी व्यक्त किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख). केबलों और कन्डक्टरों का निर्यात करने वाले विनिर्माताओं ने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियम, 1944 के नियम 191(ख) के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत एल्यूमीनियम की उत्पादन-शुल्क मुक्त सप्लाई को सुविधा एल्यूमीनियम के विनिर्माताओं द्वारा उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही थी । सरकार को यह भी बताया गया कि एल्यूमीनियम के विनिर्माताओं ने सप्लाई करने की अनिच्छा जाहिर की है । क्योंकि उन्हें इस बात का भरोसा नहीं है कि उपरोक्त नियम 191(ख) के अन्तर्गत माल की सप्लाई करने पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन पर 25 प्रतिशत की उत्पादन शुल्क राहत मिल जाएगी । तथापि, दिसम्बर, 1976 में राजस्व विभाग द्वारा स्वयं यह स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया गया कि उपरोक्त नियम के अन्तर्गत निकाला गया माल भी उत्पाद शुल्क राहत के हिसाब में शामिल किया जाएगा ।

पश्चिम एशिया के देशों में भारत में बनी प्लास्टिक की वस्तुओं की मांग

*362. **श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम एशिया के देशों में भारत में बनी प्लास्टिक की वस्तुओं की भारी मांग है;

(ख) क्या ईरान, कुवैत, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, ओमान तथा अन्य देशों में प्लास्टिक की वस्तुओं की मांग और इन देशों को इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) पश्चिम एशिया के बाजारों को प्लास्टिक की वस्तुओं के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार प्लास्टिक एण्ड लिनोलियम एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल के माध्यम से भरसक प्रयत्न कर रही है । इन उपायों के फलस्वरूप इन देशों को हमारे निर्यात काफी बढ़े हैं । जो उपाय किये जा रहे हैं उनमें ये शामिल हैं : प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना, बिक्री तथा अध्ययन दल भेजना, खरीदारों के प्रतिनिधिमंडलों को आमन्त्रित करना, व्यक्तिगत निर्यातकों को दौरे करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करना तथा निर्यात संवर्धन के कार्यों में हमारे वाणिज्यिक मिशनों का सक्रिय रूप से उपयोग करना ।

छोटे शहरों के लिए विमान सेवा

*363. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छोटे शहरों को भी विमान सेवा द्वारा जोड़ने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे शहर कौन-कौन से हैं और ऐसा कब तक कर लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) सरकार ने छोटे शहरों को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने का अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जामेयर विमान दुर्घटना संबंधी प्रतिवेदन

*364. श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 21 मार्च, 1971 को जोमेयर विमान वीटी-एटीटी की दुर्घटना के बारे में प्रतिवेदन सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(ख) क्या इस प्रतिवेदन में आसाम क्षेत्र में रात को उड़ानों के विरुद्ध सिफारिश की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद के पार्लियामेंट की लाइब्रेरी में रखने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). केवल गोहाटी के संबंध में, जांच अदालत ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि वहां रात में उड़ानों के लिए विशेष अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि वहां केवल एक के सिवाय और कोई बाधा सूचक बत्तियां (Obstruction Lights) नहीं लगी हुई थीं । बाद में, विमान परिचालनों की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दो और बाधा सूचक बत्तियों (Obstruction Lights) की व्यवस्था करके इस कमी को दूर कर दिया गया है ।

Export Duty on Fabricated MICA Products

*365. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fabricated mica parts and mica based products like elements for toasters, electric iron, heaters etc. are facing serious competition in foreign markets from synthetic products and mica paper based products:

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has imposed an export duty of 10 per cent on export of all mica based products;

(c) whether this export duty is adversely affecting the progress of production and exports of the fabricated mica products; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider the question of removal of export duty for mica products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, except where exemptions have been allowed in the Government notifications.

(c) No. Sir. The exports of fabricated mica products have steadily risen from Rs. 1.80 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 7.67 crores in 1976-77.

(d) If at any time it is found that the export duty of 10 per cent on fabricated mica is adversely affecting the exports. Government would be willing to consider reduction/removal of this export duty.

खाद्य तेलों के फुटकर मूल्य सम्बन्धी आंकड़े

3206. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बड़े नगरों और मंडियों में सरसों, रेपसीड, तिल, मूंगफली आदि के खाद्य तेलों के फुटकर मूल्य गत तीन वर्षों में प्रतिमाह क्या-क्या रहे ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर नौ केन्द्रों में खाने के तेलों के खुदरा मूल्य संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिए गए हैं। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या** एल० टी० 1306/77]

Complaint about elected Directors of Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Societies, Delhi

3207. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi was examining a complaint about the elected directors of the Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Societies, Delhi;

(b) whether the enquiry in this matter has since been completed; and

(c) the findings of the Assistant Registrar and the action taken on the basis of the findings and recommendations of the Assistant Registrar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI K. K. GOYAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies who conducted the enquiry came to the conclusion that two Ex-Directors had contravened the provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules 1973. The findings of the enquiry have been communicated to the Secretary of the Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society for appropriate action as per provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules 1973.

Notices served to Foreign Companies under FERA

3208. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies operating in the country to whom notices have been served under FERA to dilute their foreign equity to 40 per cent or 74 per cent as the case may be;

(b) how many of them have agreed to dilute their share-holding;

(c) how many have decided to wind up their business in the country;

(d) how many more are expected to honour the FERA guidelines before the dead-line date given; and

(e) Government's reaction to the attitude of the companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Upto 31st October 1977, the Reserve Bank of India have issued directives to 221 companies requiring them to dilute non-resident interest to 40 per cent and to 111 companies requiring them to dilute to 74 per cent.

(b) The directive of the Reserve Bank of India is statutory in nature and the companies have to comply with them, failing which they are liable to penal action.

(c) Exclusive of the companies referred to under (a) above, 52 companies are voluntarily winding up their business.

(d) and (e). Upto 31st October, 1977, 115 companies have diluted their non-resident interest. By and 1 ge, companies are taking steps to comply with their FERA obligations. Extension of time is being given in suitable cases where companies have taken effective steps to dilute their non-resident interest.

Steps to check Smuggling on Coast of India

3209. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals are under the consideration of Government to keep a watch along the coast of India to tackle smuggling; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). As a part of the drive against smuggling the preventive staff has been strengthened and redeployed in vulnerable areas on the Western Coast. The coastal preventive collectorates have been equipped with fast moving launches and other essential equipment. Wireless communication network has been provided on the Western Coast and part of Tamil Nadu coast up to Madras. Recently, Coast Guard Organisation has been set up which will also supplement the efforts of the Customs Department in anti-smuggling operations

पर्वतीय विकास निगम को केन्द्रीय सहायता

3210. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्वतीय विकास निगम को 1974–75, 1975–76 और 1976–77 के दौरान केन्द्रीय अनुदान तथा वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई थी ;

(ख) निगम ने इन धनराशियों का मद-वार किस प्रकार से उपयोग किया; और

(ग) इन विधियों से किए गए विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोतम कौशिक) : (क) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने 1973–74, 1975–76 तथा 1976-77 के दौरान पर्वतीय विकास निगम के लिए कोई निधियां विमोचित नहीं की हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Enhancement of house rent allowance of Central Government employees at par with Public Sector Undertakings in Delhi

3211. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Public sector undertakings pay house rent to their

employees at the rate of 25 per cent—30 per cent of the basic pay while the Central Government employees are paid at the rate of 15 per cent;

(b) if so, in view of the ever increasing house rents in Delhi, whether Government consider enhancement in the house rent allowance at par with the rate applicable to employees of public sector undertakings stationed at Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Delhi is a 'A' class city and the Central Government employees posted there are getting House Rent Allowance (H.R.A.) at 15 per cent of pay subject to maximum of Rs. 400 p. m. Some Public Sector undertakings are paying H.R.A. to their employees at higher rates.

(b) and (c). Payment of H.R.A. to the Central Government employees is based on the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission. The Commission did not accept the demand for parity between Central Government employees and the employees of the public sector undertakings in matter of house rent allowance. The Pay Commission had recommended certain alternative measures to improve the rates of H.R.A. payable to the Central Government employees, but the Government did not find it possible to adopt them keeping in view the administrative difficulties and financial implications. There is no proposal at present to enhance house rent allowance.

Cancellation of Import Licences for Palm Oil refined

3212. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have announced cancellation of all import licences for palm oil refined for direct human consumption against which shipment has not been made wholly or partly on or before October, 1977;

(b) whether Government have also issued notification that no fresh licences will be granted for the import of palm oil refined for direct human consumption; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). No fresh licences are being issued for palm oil refined, for direct human consumption, with effect from the 20th September 1977. Licences issued earlier, against which shipments had not been made wholly or partly on or before the 15th *October*, 1977 have also been invalidated.

बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में सुकातिया बाजार में यूनाइटेड बैंक की शाखा खोलना

3213. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में भागलपुर जिले के गोपालपुर प्रखंड में सुकातिया बाजार एक व्यापारिक केन्द्र है और प्रखंड मुख्यालय डेढ़ किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है;

(ख) क्या युनाइटेड बैंक सुकातिया बाजार में अपनी शाखा खोलने जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह शाखा कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगी ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि प्रत्येक सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड में कम से कम एक वाणिज्यिक बैंक-शाखा अवश्य होनी चाहिए और बिना बैंक वाले खण्ड मुख्यालयों को तरजीह दी जानी

चाहिए । इस सलाह के अनुसार यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक ने बिहार के भागलपुर के गोपालपुर खण्ड के मुख्यालय में शाखा खोलने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर लिया हैं। यह शाखा जून, 1978 में खुल जाने की सम्भावना हैं और आशा है कि उसके द्वारा सुकटिया बाजार की भी सेवा की आयेगी, जो खण्ड मुख्यालय से दो किलो-मीटर के भीतर बताया गया है।

यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक ने सूचित किया हैं कि सुकटिया बाजार में शाखा खोलने की उसकी अभी कोई योजना नहीं है।

हवाई अड्डों पर हथियार ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध

3214. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में तथा विदेशों में विमान अपहरण की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं को देखते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में हवाई अड्डों पर हथियार ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोतम कौशिक) : (क) नागर विमानन सुरक्षा तथा विमानक्षेत्र सुरक्षा के संबंध में किये गये/किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित विशिष्ट उपायों को प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा। तथापि, अपहरण से सुरक्षा करने संबंधी वर्तमान ऐसे उपायों को और कड़ा कर दिया गया है जैसे परिचालन क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश स्थलों का नियंत्रण, यात्रियों की शारीरिक तलाशी तथा उनके हाथ के सामान की छानबीन, बोर्डिंग कार्डों पर स्टैम्प लगाने में अधिक सावधानी एवं चौगिर्दी परिसीमा की पर्याप्त सुरक्षा इत्यादि।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचराधीन नहीं है। तथापि वायुयान नियम 1937 के नियम 8 के अनुसार, विमान में किसी भी व्यक्ति द्वारा हथियार, विस्फोटक पदार्थ या खतरनाक सामान ले जाना निषिद्ध है। विमानक्षेत्रों पर लागू वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अनुसार, विमान द्वारा यात्रा कर रहे यात्रियों के लिये अपने शरीर पर अथवा हाथ के सामान में ऐसे कोई भी हथियार ले जाने की अनुमति नहीं है।

दिल्ली में सहकारी स्टोर

3215. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कितने सहकारी स्टोर हैं और वहां क्या वस्तुयें उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) क्या कुछ सहकारी स्टोर एक विशेष श्रेणी के लोगों के लिए ही हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्टोर कहां कहां हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इन स्टोरों में विदेशी वस्तुयें भी बेची जाती हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) इस समय दिल्ली में 421 उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार हैं। ये सहकारी भण्डार आम तौर पर खाद्यान्न वनस्पति, किराना, नियंत्रित कपड़ा, टायर व, ट्यूबें बचते हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ सहकारी भण्डार अनियंत्रित कपड़ा, घरेलू वस्तुयें, फल व सब्जियां तथा सीमा शुल्क जब्तशुदा वस्तुयें, जब कभी वे उन्हें उपलब्ध की जाती हैं, भी बचते हैं।

(ख) आम जनता के लिये गठित उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डारों के अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों, औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों,

तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों, महिलाओं, स्कूलों व कालिजों और कमजोर वर्गों जैसे विशेष वर्गों के लिए भी सहकारी भण्डार गठित किये गये हैं।

(ग) ये सहकारी भण्डार दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली के इलाकों में विभिन्न भागों में स्थित हैं।

(घ) ऊपर (ख) में उल्लिखित 148 सहकारी भण्डारों में से 31 उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार सीमा शुल्क जब्तशुदा वस्तुयें उपलब्ध किये जाने पर वितरित करते हैं।

Increase in activities of Gold Smugglers

3216. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be peased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the activities of gold-smugglers have increased during the last six months;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent gold-smuggling;

(c) whether in a bid to prevent such smuggling, the Government propose to import Gold: and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) In order to curb smuggling, the anti-smuggling measures have been intensified along the sea coast, land borders and at airports. These measures include strengthening of intelligence set up, intensive patrolling of vulnerable areas on the sea coast and land routes and rummaging of ships arriving from sensitive ports.

(c) and (d). Suggestions had been made in Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance that Government should consider the advisability of importing gold as one of the methods for containing smuggling. These suggestions. had been noted. Government have so far taken no decision in the matter.

सवाई माधोपुर में पर्यटक बंगला

3217. **श्री मीठालाल पटेल :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सवाई माधोपुर में बाघ परियोजना, पशु शरणस्थल, पक्षी शरणस्थल, प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक किलों आदि के महत्तव को देखते हुए वहां पर पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसका निर्माण कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोतम कौशिक) : (क) राजस्थान में सवाई माधोपुर में एक पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण करने का केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सवाई माधोपुर में पहले ही आवास-स्थान उपलब्ध है। महाराजा के हंटिग लाज में 11 डबल कमरे तथा फारेस्ट रेस्ट हाउस में दो डबल कमरे।

Construction of Tourist Hotel at Burhanpur

3218. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to declare Onkashewar and Burhanpur in East Nimar district of M.P. as a tourist spot;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an amount of more than one lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the construction of Tourist Hotel at Burhanpur; and

(c) if so, has the work begun, if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. However, within the resources available facilities are being developed in the Central Sector at tourist centres which are already popular with international tourists or have the potential to attract them such as Khajuraho, Sanchi, Mandu, Kanha National Park, Bhopal.

(b) No funds have been sanctioned in the Central Sector for the construction of a tourist hotel at Burhanpur.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade Promotion Office for Marine Products Export Development Authority

3219. SHRI H. L. P. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Trade Promotion Office has been sanctioned for the Marine Products Export Development Authority at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the date of sanction and the details of posts sanctioned for the said office;

(c) the date from which the authority hired the premises for the said office and the duration for which the premises were kept vacant and the loss incurred on account thereof;

(d) whether a regular Trade Promotion Officer has since been posted; and

(e) the details of Trade Promotion work done in the said office so far excluding the liaison work with the Ministry of Commerce to clear personal cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A Trade Promotion Office at New Delhi for the Marine Products Export Development Authority was sanctioned on 26.11.1976. One post of Trade Promotion Officer in the scale of Rs. 700—1300 and one Junior stenographer in tne scale of Rs. 330—560 have been sanctioned for this office.

(c) The office premises were hired by the Authority w.e.f. 1st February, 1977. The premises were kept vacant for three and half months. A sum of Rs. 7875/- was paid as rent for this period.

(d) While no regular appointment has been finalised as yet an Assistant Director from the Authority in the same grade has since been posted.

(e) The Trade Promotion Office carried liaison work with various Ministries on behalf of the Authority. It has also on behalf of MPEDA organised a Seminar on the import of deep sea fishing trawlers and organised Authority's participation in Agri Expo '77'. The office is making arrangements for a seminar on market survey of marine products in USA/Canada. The Trade Promotion Office also maintained close liaison with foreign Missions in Delhi and had been furnishing necessary information and guidance to them, overseas buying agents and prospective exporters.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय एवं चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण

3220. **श्री छीतभाई गमित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारी

हैं और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कितने स्थान आरक्षित हैं ;

(ख) क्या आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों के लिए आरक्षित सभी स्थान भर दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन आरक्षित पदों पर आदिवासी तथा हरिजन प्रत्याशी कब तक नियुक्त किये जायेंगे, और इन पदों को भरने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में कर्मचारियों को पर्यवेक्षी, लिपिक और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के रूप में बांटा गया है । 31-12-1976 को प्रत्येक संवर्ग में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या के संबंध में जानकारी और 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये** संख्या एल० टी०-- 1307/77] ।

(ख) और (ग). इन बैंकों ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि इन जातियों के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों के न मिलने के कारण आरक्षित स्थानों का कोटा भरा नहीं जा सका ।

सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि सभी आरक्षित खाली पदों को यथा शीघ्र भरें । इसके अतिरिक्त इन बैंकों को नीचे दिए विशेष उपायों को अपनाने की भी सिफारिश की गई है :

(1) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के सदस्यों के लिए निम्नतर अर्हताएं और अर्हकारी मानदण्ड निर्धारित करें ;

(2) अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की अस्थायी नियक्तियों को अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों तक सीमित करें ।

(3) भर्ती के लिए विज्ञापनों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए प्रतिशतता को स्पष्टत: निर्दिष्ट करें;

(4) सरकारी हिदायतों के अनुसार आरक्षित पदों का व्यापक प्रचार करें ।

(5) प्रत्येक मुख्य भर्ती के बाद बैंक द्वारा भर्ती किए गए अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों की संख्या और उनकी प्रतिशतता में कमी (यदि कोई हो), और सभी पदों के न भरे जाने के कारण के संबंध में निदेशक मंडल की रिपोर्ट पेश की जाए;

(6) अपने भर्ती कार्यालयों को आरक्षित आदेश दें कि भर्ती की परीक्षा के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में भर्तीपूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों से संपर्क करें ;

(7) आरक्षित पदों को अनुसूचित जन जातियों/अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण की देख भाल करने वाली संस्थाओं विशेष निकायों को सूचना दें तथा उन्हें योग्य उम्मीदवारों को भेजने का अनुरोध करें ।

अपनी सेवाओं में इन जातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से कुछ बैंकों ने अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पूर्ण रूप से विशेष भर्ती की पद्धति को भी अपनाया है ।

New Banking Policy for Improvement of Cultivators

3221. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new Banking Policy for the improvement of

cultivators by giving loans on reduced interest basis;

(b) the instructions issued so far by Government to the State owned Commercial and Co-operative Banks; and

(c) any report from the Reserve Bank of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Advances for agricultural purposes upto specified limits and guaranteed by the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India have been exempted from the minimum lending rate of 12½ per cent prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India for all types of advances by the scheduled commercial banks, Small borrowers in agricultural sector, who require loans upto Rs. 5000/- or so and who constitute the bulk of the farming community are charged interest at rates varying between 8½ per cent and 13 per cent.

The Differential Rate of Interest Scheme providing loans at 4 per cent per annum has been extended to the entire country. Under the Scheme, not less than two-thirds of the advances have to be given through rural and semi urban branches and not less than one-third of the credit is required to be given to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As far as Cooperative Banks are concerned, there is no proposal for giving loans at reduced interest rates. However, some State Cooperative Banks, such as, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have introduced schemes of differential rates of interest in favour of small and marginal farmers, giving them concession of 2 to 4 per cent in the interest rates on their loans.

(b) The Government has asked the public sector commercial banks to ensure that by the end of March, 1979, 33-1/3 per cent of their total advances are made available to the priority sectors including agriculture. Government has also asked the banks to deploy about 60 per cent of their deposits mobilised in rural and semi-urban areas, in those areas itself.

(c) The Working Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India in October, 1976 under the chairmanship of Shri C. E. Kamath is, *inter alia*, considering the question of interest in respect of agricultural advances. The Group is expected to submit its report shortly.

India's Balance of Trade

3222. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the nature of balance of trade of India with the U.S.A. U.S.S.R., Canada, England, West Germany, France, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Iran during 1976-77 together with anticipated position during the first six months of 1977-78 together with reasons for any conspicuous trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): A statement indicating India's balance of trade position with specified countries is laid on the Table of the House.

Since country-wise trade figures are available only for a month i.e. April 1977, it is early to give any fair estimate of balance of trade position with these countries for the first half of 1977-78. However, India's overall balance of trade during the first half of 1977-78 (April—September), showed a provisional surplus of about Rs. 169 crores as compared to a deficit of Rs. 91 crores in the corresponding half of the previous year.

Statement

INDIA'S BALANCE OF TRADE

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

	1976-77			April 1976			April 1977		
	Imports	Exports	Balance of trade	Imports	Exports	Balance of trade	Imports	Exports	Balance of trade
U.S.A. . .	105553	54958	—50595	9738	4913	—4825	3368	4787	+1419
U.S.S.R. .	30724	44039	—13315	3369	4451	+1082	2425	2767	+342
Canada .	12940	4870	—8070	323	390	+67	644	438	—206
U.K. . .	32129	51012	+18883	2636	3533	—897	2812	4104	+1292
W. Germany .	30564	22434	—8130	2289	1394	—895	3525	1750	—1775
France . .	14021	16182	+2161	2000	655	—1345	1396	899	—497
Japan . .	29705	54024	+24319	1882	3925	+2043	2178	5108	+2930
Saudi Arabia .	33198	7508	—25690	3312	398	—2914	1254	534	—720
Pakistan . .	1	887	+886	Negl.		..	..	174	+174
Iran . .	50787	14495	—36292	3716	1377	—2339	3838	543	—3295

Fall in Leather Exports

3223. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether leather exports from India have declined during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the total exports during this period and the reasons for decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). According to provisional estimates, the overall exports of leather and leather products during April—September, 1977-78 have been of the order of Rs. 132.12 crores as against Rs. 159.15 crores during the corresponding period of last year. The main reasons reported for this decline are: sluggishness in international demand, inventory build up last year and consequent slow offtake in foreign markets this year There are however reports of some recovery since September, 1977.

Refusal to lift stocks from STC by Foreign Drug Firms

3224. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign drug firms, with a view to seek reduction in the prices of bulk drugs imported by S.T.C. have refused to lift the stocks from STC thereby swelling the inventory of the STC;

(b) if so, the extent of accumulation of drugs with STC at the end of December 1976 and June 1977; and

(c) Government's reaction to such practices of the foreign drug companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Organisation of National Poultry Marketing Federation

3225. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in respect of organisation of National Poultry Marketing Federation involving outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs;

(b) if not organised so far, the reasons for delay; and

(c) salient features of the proposal for speeding up the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The proposal of setting up of a National Poultry Marketing Federation has been dropped for the present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शुल्क

3226. **श्री राज केशर सिंह** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषकों द्वारा उगायी जाने वाली तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शुल्क के निर्धारण के संबंध में कौन सी प्रक्रियां अपनायी जाती है;

(ख) क्या कृषकों पर लगाये गये उत्पादन शुल्क के निर्धारण के संबंध में 'फील्ड' इन्सपैक्टरों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) अनिर्मित तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शुल्क निर्धारण का मूल सिद्धान्त यह है कि शुल्क (उपभोज्य डंडी और डंठल सहित) शोधित पत्ते पर लगाया जाता है परन्तु उसकी वसूली तम्बाकू के प्रयोग में लाये जाने के समय तक मुल्तवी रखी जाती है । कटाई के बाद, तम्बाकू का शोधन काश्तकार द्वारा किया जा सकता है अथवा हरी अवस्था में ही उसे किसी शोधक के पास भेजा जा सकता है । यदि काश्तकार-शोधक शुल्क की अदायगी करके शोधित तम्बाकू की निकासी करना चाहता है तो वह केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारी को आवेदन कर सकता है, जो अपनी उपस्थिति में तम्बाकू को तुलवा कर डी०डी० 1 फार्म में उसे एक नोटिस जारी करेगा जिसमें ऐसे तम्बाकू पर निर्धारित शुल्क की रकम अंकित होगी । शुल्क अदायगी के बाद शोधक के अहाते से खरीददार के स्थान तक तम्बाकू ले जाने हेतु वह अधिकारी फार्म टी० पी० 1 में परिवहन परमिट जारी करेगा ।

काश्तकार-शोधक को उचित अवधि तक, जिसे केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता स्थानीय रीति-रिवाज और स्थितियों को ध्यान में रख कर तय करता है, गैर-शुल्क प्रदत्त शोधित तम्बाकू रखने की अनुमति दी जाती है, जिससे वह अपना उत्पाद बेचने अथवा रखने का निर्णय कर सके । इसके पश्चात् वह इसे बिना शुल्क अदायगी के अपने निजी भंडारगृह में रख सकता है अथवा बिना शुल्क अदायगी के बंधकित माल गोदाम में अन्तरित कर सकता है । शोधक के निजी भंडार गृह से काश्तकार-शोधक, शुल्क अदा करके इस्तेमाल हेतु तम्बाकू हटा सकता है अथवा बिना शुल्क अदायगी के बंधकित माल गोदाम को भेज सकता है ।

प्रत्येक काश्तकार का काश्तगत रकबा, उस क्षेत्र की औसत उपज, फसल की स्थिति

तथा अन्य संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रत्येक काश्तकार की तम्बाकू की उपज का अनुमान लगाया जाता है । यदि काश्तकार-शोधक द्वारा तम्बाकू की घोषित मात्रा अनुमानित मात्रा से काफी नीचे रहती है अथवा काश्तकार द्वारा निपटाई गई मात्रा के रूप में हिसाब में ली गई तम्बाकू की मात्रा, घोषित मात्रा से बहुत कम रहती है और यदि उस कमी को उपयुक्त अधिकारी के समाधानप्रद रूप से हिसाब में नहीं लिया गया हो तो उपयुक्त अधिकारी केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियम, 1944 के नियम 37ए (2) के अन्तर्गत हिसाब में नहीं ली गई उपज का संक्षेपत: शुल्क-निर्धारण कर सकता है और शुल्क की अदायगी के लिए फार्म डी० डी० 2 में नोटिस जारी कर सकता है ।

(ख) और (ग). तम्बाकू उगाने वाले काश्तकारों के उत्पादन शुल्क निर्धारण के बारे में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क निरीक्षकों के खिलाफ मंत्रालय में पिछले दिनों कोई विशिष्ट शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं ।

भारतीय तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये लद्दाख का विकास

3227. **श्रीमती पार्वती देवी** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष तथा चालू वर्ष में कितने भारतीय तथा विदेशी पर्यटक लद्दाख गये तथा लद्दाख में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती हुई रुचि को ध्यान में रखते हुए लद्दाख का विकास करने के लिये क्या नई योजनायें और सुविधायें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान लद्दाख में पर्यटकों से कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) ऐसा समझा जाता है कि 1976 में 4600 के मुकाबले में नवम्बर, 1977 के मध्य तक करीब 7000 विदेशी पर्यटकों ने लद्दाख की यात्रा की । देशीय पर्यटकों की संख्या बिल्कुल कम होने नाते, उनके कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

लेह में वहां के स्थानीय निवासियों द्वारा अपने घरों में 'पेइंग गैस्ट' आवास उपलब्ध कराने के अलावा पर्यटकों के लिये वहां बड़े पैमाने पर कोई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है । तथापि राज्य सरकार को लद्दाख के लिये पर्यटन विकास का एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने का सुझाव दिया गया है जिससे लद्दाख में पर्यटक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराते समय इसकी पर्यावरणात्मक (Environmental) तथा सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं को कोई क्षति न पहुंचे । जहां तक लद्दाख के लिये विमान सेवा का प्रश्न है, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का 3 नये बोइंग –737 प्राप्त कर लेने पर वहां के लिये एक सेवा परिचालित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) लद्दाख में पर्यटन से कोई राजस्व अर्जित नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में वहां कोई सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं की गयी हैं ।

Loans and other Assistance to Consumer Cooperative Societies

3228. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks give loans to consumer cooperative societies and charge high rate of interest; and if so, the rate of interest charged by banks from consumer cooperative societies;

(b) in view of the high rate of interest how the consumer cooperative societies can function effectively and look after their staff members properly; and

(c) whether it is proposed to give interest free loan and other assistance required by consumer cooperative societies for the efficient functioning and betterment of staff since the consumer cooperative societies are considered as the only via media for controlling price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Consumers Cooperative Societies secure loans from Cooperative/Commercial banks at varying interest rates of 12½ per cent to 18 per cent against pledge/hypothecation of goods.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India in the Agricultural Credit Deptt. has recently considered the high rates of interest charged by Cooperative Bank which are the main source of finance to consumers cooperatives, and advised the cooperative banks through the Registrars of Cooperative Societies, to provide credit/overdraft facilities to consumers Cooperatives for working capital purposes under the Central Government Guarantee scheme at a rate not exceeding 12.5 per cent per annum.

(c) For expansion of business and strengthening of consumer Cooperatives the Central and State Governments provide financial assistance in various forms such as, equity participation in the Share Capital, loan-cum-subsidy for furniture and fixtures and also managerial subsidy according to a prescribed pattern. The loans carry low rates of interest.

Consumer Cooperative Societies functioning in the Country

3229. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of consumer cooperative societies functioning in the country;

(b) whether the consumer cooperative societies can play a good role in stabilizing prices and effective distribution of items including essential commodities; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring all the consumer cooperative societies under one management's control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHANA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) For the cooperative year ending 30th June, 1976, the institutional framework of consumer cooperatives comprised of about 450 central consumer cooperatives with over 3,500 branches (including 180 departmental stores), 15,000 primary consumer cooperatives, 14 State level Consumer Cooperative Federations and the National Cooperative Consumers Federation. Altogether the consumer cooperatives provide a network of about 19,000 retail outlets of various sizes.

(b) Consumer cooperatives are expected to play an important role in the distribution of essential commodities and thus help in measures of price stabilization.

(c) There is no such proposal. Consumer cooperatives are to operate within the framework of Cooperative Societies Act and Rules of the States concerned, except the National Cooperative Consumers Federation which has a country-wide jurisdiction. However, guide-lines for operation and management of consumer cooperative institutions are recommended by the Government of India to the State Governments from time to time.

Implementation of the Recommendations of Working Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Corporation

3230. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PARKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far to implement the recommendations of the

Working Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Cooperation; and

(b) when the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Cooperation are likely to be implemented and the progress made so far in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The Working Group on Cooperation of the Administrative Reforms Commission submitted its report in 1968. The Government of India forwarded the copies of the Report to the State Governments for making use of the recommendations. Action taken was communicated to the Department of Administrative Reforms from time to time. A statement of action taken is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1308/77].

(b) There are no separate recommendations on cooperation of Administrative Reforms Commission.

Restrictions on Tea Exports Quotas

3231. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that restrictions on tea export quotas have led to a slump in the market; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to rationalise exports so that tea industry is not faced with the problem as faced by Jute Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government is keeping a constant watch on tea exports including prices in India, world prices, internal prices, exports etc., and suitable remedial measures will be taken as and when necessary.

Directives to Developmental Banks reg. Criteria for Giving Loans

3232. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given clear directives to developmental banks that the criteria in giving loans should be the soundness, social costs and benefits of the project and not mere private profitability;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) time bound plans; if any, for equipping the banks with the requisite number of expert staff for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). While sanctioning assistance to a particular project, the all-India public financial institutions examine the suitability of its location, its techno-economic feasibility, its financial and commercial viability, the competence of the management to successfully implement the project and the economic justification of the project from the national point of view. Government has also told the financial institutions that (i) in sanctioning assistance to new or expansion projects, they must invariably examine the employment implications of the projects financed or to be financed by them and that (ii) it should be ensured that adequate finance is provided to rural and village industries, as well as projects where a large part of the benefit is likely to flow to rural areas.

The financial institutions have already their technical staff for economic and technical appraisal of the projects financed by them. They have also been asked to augment their promotional wings by recruiting additional staff as and when required.

Loss to Air India due to Prime Minister's visit to Moscow in October, 1977

3233. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
DR. HENRY AUSTIN:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India suffered a loss of Rs. 4 lakhs due to the Prime Minister's visit to Russia in October, 1977; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

A, B and C Class Cities in the Country

3234. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of A, B and C class cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): For the purpose of payment of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance to the Central Government employees, cities have been separately classified into A, B-1, B-2 and C, on the basis of population. The number of different classes of cities in the country is as follows:—

Classification of cities	Number of cities
(i) For the purpose of House Rent Allowance.	
A	5
B-1	6
B-2	18
C	277
(ii) For the purpose of Compensatory (City) Allowance	
A	7
B-1	4
B-2	21

Agreement with U.S.A. for Repayment of PL-480 Funds in Commodity Terms

3235. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made an agreement with U.S.A. in 1974 for the repayment of PL-480 funds in commodity terms;

(b) if so, the details of that agreement;

(c) whether the exports under the agreement have come to a virtual stoppage after export of goods worth only Rs. 13 lakhs so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how it is going to be a concern to the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). It is not correct that an agreement was signed between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.A. in 1974 for payment of PL-480 Funds in Commodity terms. Actually, Part I of the said Agreement provides that all the PL-480 Rupees accumulated by the Government of India up to that time, would be made over as grant to the Government of India and, accordingly, a sum of Rs. 1664 crores was received to be used for development projects in certain specified fields. Exports relate to part II of the said agreement payments for which are to be made out of non-PL-480 funds and not PL-480 funds. As per para 10(C) of the Agreement, exports of goods and services totalling upto $ 100 million over a period of 5

years are to be made to U.S. Government Agencies with 75 per cent payment in dollars and 25 per cent from non-PL-480 funds.

(c) Yes, Sir. Up to June, 30, 1977, purchase by U. S. Government have only amounted to Rs. 13,24,330/-.

(d) Slow progress in these purposes is a matter of concern to the Government of India because more purchases would result in additionality of our exports to USA and would result in a draw-down on US held non-PL-480 funds in India. Steps are being taken to increase the exports under this Agreement.

Complaints about under invoicing of Export or Overbilling of Imports indulged in by Indian Companies in Foreign Countries

3236. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has Government received some complaints in the last five years about the underinvoicing of exports or overbilling of imports of the purchases made by some Indians and the Indian companies in foreign countries, particularly U.S.A., U.K., West Germany and Switzerland, if the total export or import exceeds Rupees Five lakhs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether Government have made any arrangements with the respective Governments of those countries to find out the truth about the purchase price or sale price from the foreign buyers; and

(d) if so, the reaction of those Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Government have received some complaints about invoice manipulation in regard to import and export goods. However, as the information required relates to 5 years it will take some time to collect. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The Government do not have any standing arrangement with foreign Governments for verification of the actual value of the goods. However, in appropriate cases, necessary enquiries are made and the co-operation of national administration of the concerned country is also sought for.

Reported Statement by a Defence Minister at Chandigarh

3237. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement made by Defence Minister at Chandigarh on 11th September, 1977 that the biggest failure of the Government was to check the prices of some of the essential commodities; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). During a Press Conference at Chandigarh on 11-9-1977 the Defence Minister while referring to the general criticism against the performance of the Janata Government had asked as to how much could any Government do in three months and elaborated that the restoration of all the freedoms and civil liberties which the people of the country enjoyed before the Emergency was a major achievement of the Janata Government. He, however, conceded in reply to a question that the Janta Government had failed to some extent

in controlling prices of some essential commodities. He, however, clarified that the Government could not do much to check prices of essential commodities like pulses which were in short supply and could not be imported from any other country.

Several measures have been taken to check the rise in prices of essential commodities and to improve their availability during the past few months. A continuous watch is being kept on the price situation and as and when the situation warrants, more measures will be taken.

इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ लीगल मेट्रोलोजी, रांची के कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करना

3238. **श्री युवराज** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ लीगल मेट्रोलोजी, रांची को राज्य सरकार से 1970 में अपने नियंत्रण में ले लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त इंस्टीट्यूट के कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को 1 जनवरी, 1970 से नियमित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इंस्टीट्यूट के प्रधान का पद प्राध्यापक एवं प्रधानाचार्य का था जो अब केवल प्राध्यापक के पद में बदल दिया गया है और प्रधानाचार्य का नया बनाया गया पद अभी तक खाली पड़ा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को कब 1 जनवरी, 1970 से नियमित किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :(क) जी हां, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस संस्थान को 1-1-1970 को अपने नियंत्रण में लिया था ।

(ख) जो हां । भर्ती नियमों को, प्रिंसिपल के पद को छोड़कर, अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है । प्रोफेसर के पदधारी को भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार नियमित कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रोफसर-कम-प्रिंसिपल का एक पद था (न कि लेक्चरार-कम-प्रिंसिपल का) । इस पद का पदनाम 'प्रोफेसर' कर दिया गया है और इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रिंसिपल का एक पद बनाया गया है । मितव्ययिता के तौर पर चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान प्रिंसिपल के पद को अस्थगित रखा गया है ।

(घ) भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार पद भरने के लिए शीघ्रता से कार्रवाई की जा रही है और यदि वर्तमान कर्मचारी अपेक्षित बातों को पूरा करेंगे तो वे भी विचार के लिए पात्र होंगे ।

Alleged Loan without prescribed procedure by UCO Banw

3239. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UCO Bank gave a loan of Rs. 10 crores to M/s. Bradhery Mills Bombay and many other industrial units of Lucknow, Kanpur and Aurangabad without going into the prescribed procedures;

(b) if so, whether Government will enquire into all these charges levelled against the Chairman of UCO Bank and other officials of the Bank, who advanced public money which resulted in bad debt to the tune of Rs. 20 crores; and

(c) if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATIL): (a) to (c). The United Commercial Bank has reported that M/s. Bradbery Mills, Bombay, who have been enjoying credit facilities with the bank, started having financial difficulties some two to three years back due to the general recession in the Textile Industry. The bank has, therefore, placed this Mill under a rehabilitation programme. The Mill has also been declared as a relief undertaking by the Government of Maharashtra under the Bombay Relief Undertakings Act. In order to sustain employment and maintain production, the bank has sought and obtained, under Credit Authorisation Scheme, the approval of the Reserve Bank of India for grant of the additional credit facilities. The Reserve Bank of India while approving the grant of the additional facilities has asked the bank to take a number of further steps and to monitor the relative accounts very closely.

It is presumed that the reference to the Industrial units at Lucknow and Kanpur relates to the three units mentioned in the article in Blitz dated the 6th August, 1977. If so, the United Commercial Bank has reported that in so far as these three units are concerned, they have shown signs of sickness only during the past two years. In respect of one of the units, the bank has already taken legal action for recovery of its dues. A good portion of the bank's dues is expected to be realised from out of the sale proceeds of the fixed assets which have already been auctioned and on which the bank has a pari passu charge with another financial institution. In the case of the other two units, the bank is keeping a close watch over their operations and the bank has stated that it has reasons to believe that they will turn the corner soon.

As regards the accounts in Aurangabad are concerned, it is presumed that the reference is to the agricultural advances made at Aurangabad during the years 1969 to 1973, some of which have turned irregular. The C.B.I. who had already investigated these cases have launched criminal prosecution against the Manager and two other private persons.

The bank has also reported that it has made adequate provision in its accounts for bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of its satutory auditors as required under the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.

The Reserve Bank of India who has been asked to look into these complaints of irregularity has reported that on the basis of its enquiries it generally agrees with the observations of the bank.

Alleged fraud of Rs. 54 lakhs, at Mandavi Branch of Ratnakar Bank at Kohlapur in Maharashtra

3240. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fraud of Rs. 54 lakhs at the Mandavi branch of Ratnakar Bank, at Kohlapur in Maharashtra has been reported to the authorities concerned and that no action has been taken so far;

(b) whether the fraud has been committed by Directors of the Ratnakar Bank in the transaction of purchase of the building of the Mandavi branch of the said bank and that the solicitors of the bank have made a serious criticism regarding the said deed and have asked the explanation from the directors and that the directors have so far not given any explanation;

(c) whether one Shri Bharat A. Naik has sent a complaint petition regarding the affairs of Ratnakar Bank;

to Governor Reserve Bank of India and to his Ministry on 11th May, 1977;

(d) whether the applicant has requested for a detailed enquiry of the said Bank by the C.B.I. and also by the R.B.I.; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that a fraud, involving a sum of Rs. 55.10 lakhs, perpetrated in 1975 in the accounts of M/s. India Fertilizer Industries and M/s. Digvijay Fertilizers, maintained at the Ratnakar Bank's Bombay (Mandvi) Branch, came to their notice in early 1976. An amount of Rs. 13.76 lakhs is reported to have been recovered by the Bank from the borrowing firms bringing down the outstandings in the accounts to Rs. 43.64 lakhs. Further under Reserve Bank's guidence, the bank has taken possession of all available assets.

(b) The Reserve Bank have reported that, while certain allegations of corruption have been made against some of the directors of the Ratnakar Bank in regard to the purchase of the building for Mandvi Branch, no information is available to substantiate this allegation.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) and (e). The Reserve Bank have reported that the Ratnakar Bank has alread filed a complaint in regard to fraud in the Mandvi Branch with the police. On investigation, the police arrested the Manager of the branch and a partner of the borrowing firm. The Reserve Bank are fully seized of the situation and have posted one of their own officers as Chairman of the Bank in order to take effective steps to realize, to the extent possible, the Bank's dues from the borrowers involved in the fraud and punish the concerned officials of the bank.

Export of Frog Legs

3241. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether frog legs are being exported as a delicacy from India to foreign countries;

(b) if so, how much worth of frog legs were exported during the calendar year 1976 and from January to September, 1977;

(c) whether due to indiscriminate business in frog legs the agriculturists are complaining about the insects and diseases to the plants which are on the increase; and

(d) the names of the state which exported the largest number of frog legs and how much worth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Forg legs worth 7.80 crores were exported during calendar year 1976 and 4.12 crores during January to September, 1977. Figures for the period January to September 1977 are provisional.

(c) We have received no such complaints.

(d) Kerala exported Frog legs worth Rs. 3.37 crores during 1976.

Chit Fund Benefit Companies

3242. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several so-called chit fund benefit companies still exist and even flourish in spite of governmental action and control in the matter so far;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check the said situation bringing considerable loss to countless poor and ignorant citizens; and

(c) the broad details of the action already taken in this regard, giving full facts regarding the companies concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the malpractices that exist in several prize chit or benefit/savings schemes companies and propose to introduce soon a Bill for banning these activities.

(c) The acceptance of deposits by such companies is regulated by the directions issued to miscellaneous non-banking companies by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank have reported that since January 1, 1977 they have issued show-cause notices to 118 miscellaneous non-banking compaines for non-compliance with their directions. They have also initiated prosecution proceedings against 26 companies conducting prize chits and savings shemes for violation of directions and have issued orders prohibiting acceptance of deposits by 18 other such companies. A list of these companies is given in the statement.

The Reserve Bank have also intimated that as a result of various actions taken by them 119 companies have stopped conducting new schemes and another 48 companies have applied to them for exemption from the provisions of the directions.

Statement

A. The names of companies conducting prize chits/benefit/saving schemes against which prosecution proceedings have been/were/ instituted by the Reserve Bank:

1. Maharashtra Savings & Finance Co. P. Ltd.
2. Jayalakshmi Finance & Hire Purchase Co. P. Ltd.
3. Modern Savings & Trading Units P. Ltd.
4. Saurashtra Savings Co. P. Ltd.
5. Darshan Trading Finance P. Ltd.
6. Swashraya Benefit P. Ltd.
7. Accurate Chit Investment P. Ltd.
8. House of Benefits P. Ltd.
9. Pratiksha Benefit P. Ltd.
10. Llyods Trading & Chit Fund Co. P. Ltd.
11. Drupd Investment & Finance P. Ltd.
12. Pretty Savings & Investment P. Ltd.
13. Gurdeo Finance &Savings P. Ltd.
14. Expressor Benefit P. Ltd.
15. Gujarat Linkers & Financiers P. Ltd.
16. Navjeevan Trading Finance P. Ltd.
17. Kumar Benefit Co. P. Ltd.
18. Sterling Benefit & Investment Co. P. Ltd.
19. Sapna Benefit P. Ltd.
20. Kingson Benefit & Chit Fund Ltd.
21. Chandrama Benefit P. Ltd.
22. Seagull Benefit P. Ltd.
23. Patidar Benefit P. Ltd.
24. Apex Commercial & Financial Co. P. Ltd.
25. S. K. D. Savings & Finance P Ltd.
26. New Bharat Savings Unit Co. P. Ltd.

B. The names of the companies conducting prize chits/benefit/saving schemes which have been prohibited from accepting further deposits:

1. Rachna Chit & Finance P. Ltd.

2. Kalyani Chit & Savings Co. P. Ltd.

3. Lakshmi Benefit P. Ltd.

4. Arora Chit Fund Finance P. Ltd.

5. Sputnik Finance P. Ltd.

6. Ganapati Saving & Finance Co. P. Ltd.

7. Janaseva Chit Finance & Trading Co. P. Ltd.

8. Pacific Finance & Investment Co. Ltd.

9. Saket Chit Fund & Finance Co. P. Ltd.

10. United Savings & Finance Co. P. Ltd.

11. Maharashtra Savings & Finance Co. P. Ltd.

12. Favourite Small Investments Ltd.

13. Pretty Savings & Investments P. Ltd.

14. S. A. Savings & Financing Co. P. Ltd.

15. Navjeevan Trading & Finance Co. P. Ltd.

16. Kaithamangalam Chit Funds P. Ltd.

17. Kavita Benefit P. Ltd.

18. Gujarat Savings Unit P. Ltd.

Swedish Companies Permitted to Operate in India

3243. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Swedish companies operating in India have recently asked for permission to operate some more companies in India;

(b) if so, how many companies have been permitted; and

(c) when the same will be registered?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

आपात काल के दौरान मीसा और डी० आई० एस० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण सुविधाएं

3244. **श्री चतुर्भुज :**
श्री वसन्त साठे :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों को ऋण सुविधायें देने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को कहा है जो आपात काल के दौरान मीसा और डी० आई० एस० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी सुविधायें प्राप्त करने संबंधी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को हाल ही में निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि वे ऐसे आवेदकों को [जिन्हें केवल उनके राजनीनिक सम्बन्धों या भूतपूर्व प्रतिबंधित संगठनों की सदस्यता के कारण एमरजेंसी के दौरान मीसा अथवा डी० आई० एस० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत छः महीने या इससे अधिक के लिये नजरबन्दी बनाया गया था और जो बैंक सहायता के बिना अपनी रोजी रोटी कमाने के लिये आर्थिक गतिविधियों को शुरु करने में समर्थ नहीं हैं, किसी भी योजना के अन्तर्गत उदार शर्तों पर, आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम उद्यमों के वास्ते, प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ऋण सहायता दी जाये ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता

3245. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन योजनाओं अथवा अन्य परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिये इस समय संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ तथा इसकी अनेक एजंसियों द्वारा वित्तीय अथवा अन्य प्रकार का सहयोग दिया जा रहा है ; अथवा और

(ख) उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रखदी जाएगी ।

Steps to Check Smuggling of Drugs on Indo-Nepal Border

3247. SHRI DRONAMRAJU SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the vulnerability of the Indo-Nepal border for drug trafficking, what steps Government are proposing to curb the smuggling effectively; and

(b) whether the said smuggling which is increasing day by day in volume has resulted in shooting up the number of addicts particularly in eastern region of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) In order to curb smuggling on Indo-Nepal border, the preventive staff has been augmented and re-deployed more effectively. New preventive check-posts have been created and located near the border. Intelligence set-up has been suitably strengthened. In order to provide quick and secret means of communication, wireless network has been sanctioned for the entire border and is likely to be set up shortly. Besides, the anti-smuggling measures including patrolling of vulnerable land routes and exercising greater vigilance along the border, have been reinforced.

(b) Although Indo-Nepal border continues to be vulnerable, reports received do not indicate any spurt in smuggling of Narcotic drugs resulting in increase of the number of addicts in the eastern region of the country.

स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बकों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा

3248. **श्री छबिराय अर्गल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में सीधी भर्ती और पदोन्नतियों के माध्यम से आरक्षित कोटा भर लिया गया है ;

(ख) उक्त बैंकों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की श्रेणीवार प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिये विभागीय पदोन्नतियों में आरक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इन जातियों के उन कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या क्या है जिन्हें पदोन्नत किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या इस बारे में परिपत्र जारी किये जाने के बावजूद विभागीय अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण पदोन्नतियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटा नहीं भरा गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ङ) सीधी भर्ती और पदोन्नतियों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आर-

क्षित कोटा कब तक भरा जायेगा और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच०एम० पटेल):(क) से (ङ).सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक सीधी भर्ती के माध्यम से भरे जाने वाले पदों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के वास्ते आरक्षित कोटे के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी हिदायतों का पालन कर रहे हैं तथापि, इन बैंकों ने सूचित किया है कि इन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की आयु, अर्हताओं और अर्हता मानकों में रियायतें देने के बावजूद इन जातियों से उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार न मिलने के कारण आरक्षित किए गए सारे पदों का कोटा भरा नहीं जा सका है । सरकार ने इन बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए विशेष उपाय करें तथा सीधी भर्ती के माध्यम से भरी जाने वाली वर्तमान आरक्षित जगहें अविलम्ब भरी जाएं ।

14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ग्रुप में नियुक्त अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या की 31–12–76 की स्थिति को श्रेणीवार विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या एल० टी०—1309/77] ।

जहां तक पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों के लिए आरक्षण का संबंध है सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक सरकार की आरक्षण की स्कीम का अभी तक पालन करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं क्योंकि बैंकों में क्लर्कों से अधिकारियों के संवर्ग में पदोन्नतियां कर्मचारी संघों और सम्बद्ध बैंकों के बीच विभिन्न करारों/मतैक्य पर आधारित होती है । तथापि पदोन्नति के पदों में आरक्षण की स्कीम लागू होने तक बैंकों को सला दी गई है कि वे लिखित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार के आधार पर की जाने वाली पदोन्नतियों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार, दोनों में, अर्हता-नम्बरों में 5 प्रतिशत की छूट दें ।

Written Test for Store-Holders' Posts

3249. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent written test for store-holders' posts 14 apprentices had qualified and only two of them have been given the jobs; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving jobs to all the 14 qualified apprentices?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Only Indian Airlines have the posts of Store-holder. In the selection for these posts in Indian Airlines 36 apprentices had applied along with other candidates. Of these, only 13 qualified in the aptitude test out of which 12 turned up for the interview. Seven of these persons were found suitable by the Selection Board. They were offered appointment. One of the persons offered appointment was, however, found medically unfit.

STC/MMTC extended help for the Cause of Family Planning during Emergency

3250. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Emergency STC, MMTC and their subsidiaries extended their help for the cause of the family planning by giving advertisement etc.;

(b) whether STC Management has given one imported car of the value

of about rupees One lakh for this purpose;

(c) the money STC, MMTC and their subsidiaries spent by giving increments, lump-sum money to the employees of the above undertakings on this account; and

(d) under whose instructions this was done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (c). No, Sir. However a total sum of Rs. 43,400 was paid to the employees of STC and its subsidiaries during the Emergency as lump-sum incentive for family Planning. In addition, 21 employees were allowed one additional increment in lieu of lump-sum incentive.

MMTC and its subsidiary paid Rs. 74,250 by way of cash incentives to the employees for the same purpose.

(b) No Sir.

(d) The incentive schemes for family Planning were introduced by the Management of the Corporations during pre-emergency period. The benefits were enhanced from time to time by the Management.

श्री एम० एन० रामाचन्द्रन द्वारा आत्म-हत्या

3251. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंडीकेट बैंक से एक उद्योग आरम्भ करने के लिये ऋण प्राप्त करने की कष्टदायक प्रक्रिया के कारण, केरल के श्री एम० एन० रामाचन्द्रन नायर ने आत्महत्या की थी जो सिंडीकेट बैंक के माध्यम से रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा मंजूर किया गया था जैसाकि 27 अगस्त, 1977 के साप्ताहिक ब्लिट्ज में प्रकाशित आत्महत्या सम्बन्धी बारे में बताया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिंडीकेट बैंक ने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध, जो उसकी आत्महत्या के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है/करने का विचार है ;

(ग) स्वर्गीय श्री एम० एन० रामाचन्द्रन नायर के परिवार को सिंडीकेट बैंक/सरकार का क्या मुआवजा देने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा इस आत्महत्या की घटना की जांच करायेगी; और

(ङ) इस प्रक्रिया को सुनियमित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवही करने का विचार है ताकि इस प्रकार की घटनाएं दोबारा न हों ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सिंडीकेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसने 1974 के दौरान विनोद लिटरेरी एण्ड कामर्शियल एंटरप्राइसिस प्राइवेट लि० को ऋण सुविधाएं मंजूर की थी जिसके प्रबन्ध निदेशक स्वर्गीय श्री एम० एन० रामाचन्द्रन नायर थे । कम्पनी को पहले से ही मंजूर सावधिक ऋण के सम्बंध में बैंक ने भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक से पुनर्वित के लिये आवेदन किया था और भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (आई० डी० बी० आई) से पुनर्वित सहायता मिलने पर कम ब्याज की दर से होने वाला लाभ कम्पनी को दे दिया था ।

कम्पनी न बाद में अपने पेकेजिंग यूनिट के लिये कार्यकारी पूंजी के वास्ते बैंक की त्रिवेंद्रम शाखा को आवेदन दिया था । स्वर्गीय श्री नायर 8-8-1977 को बैंक के अधिकारियों से यह जानने के लिये मिले कि क्या कम्पनी द्वारा त्रिवेंद्रम शाखा को दिया गया ब्यौरा पर्याप्त था । स्वर्गीय नायर को अपेक्षित ब्यौरा देने के लिए आवश्यक

निर्देश दिया गया था और उन्होंने इस ब्यौरे को प्रस्तुत करने का वायदा किया था। यह बताया गया है कि उन्होंने कुछ दिनों बाद आत्महत्या कर ली। कम्पनी के वर्तमान प्रबन्ध निदेशक ने अपेक्षित सूचना अब भेज दी है और कम्पनी के पेकेजिंग प्रभाग के लिये कार्यकारी पूंजी दी जा चुकी है। यह बताया गया है कि कम्पनी के प्रिंटिंग तथा पेकेजिंग दोनों प्रभाग ठीक से चल रहे हैं।

किन परिस्थितियों के कारण स्वर्गीय श्री नायर ने आत्महत्या की इसका पता बैंक को नहीं है। अलबत्ता, बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि कम्पनी को ऋण सुविधायें मंजूर करने में उसकी तरफ से कोई विलम्ब नहीं हुआ और न ही स्वर्गीय श्री नायर के प्रति बैंक अधिकारियों द्वारा कोई अभद्रता दिखायी गयी।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rationale of permitting Export of Basmati Rice through Private Trade

3252. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision permitting private traders to export 'Basmati Rice' to foreign countries;

(b) what is the rationale of permitting private traders to handle the export trade;

(c) whether State Trading Corporation of India and NAFED have not succeeded in handling successfully the export of Basmati Rice; and

(d) what have been their failures because of which Government considered it desirable to revise the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). A decision has been taken to decanalise the export of Basmati Rice as a large subsidy was required for its export. The decision does not reflect upon the performance of the State Trading Corporation.

मैसर्स धर्म सिंह राम सिंह, फाइनेंशियर्स आसफ अली रोड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा आयकर की चोरी

3253. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यह जानती है कि मैसर्स धर्म सिंह राम सिंह, आसफ अली रोड, नई दिल्ली ने अवैध रूप से काले धन का करोड़ों रुपया जमा किया है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने आयकर अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर लाखों रुपयों के आयकर की चोरी की है ; और

(ग) सरकार का इस फर्म के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्ला) : (क) से (ग). मैसर्स धर्म सिंह राम सिंह तथा सम्बन्धित पार्टियों के मामलों में आयकर प्राधिकारियों ने तलाशी लेने और माल पकड़ने की कार्यवाही की। यह पाया गया कि कर-निर्धारिती "हवाला व्यापार" करता था। कर-निर्धारण पकड़ी गयी सामग्री को ध्यान में रखकर पूरे किये गये थे। इन कर-निर्धारणों को अपील में रद्द कर दिया गया है जिन्हें नये सिरे से किया जाना है। विचाराधीन कर-निर्धारणों को अंतिम रूप दे दिये जाने के पश्चात् कानून के अन्तर्गत समुचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

कर-निर्धारिती के साथ आय-कर अधिकारियों की कोई सांठगांठ अभी तक नोटिस में नहीं आई है ।

खजुराहो होटल में तरणताल (स्वीमिंग पूल)

3254. **श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि खजुराहो एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन केन्द्र है और वहां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में विदेशी पर्यटक आते हैं, खजुराहो होटल में एक तरणताल बनाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां मार्च, 1978 से पहले निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) और (ख). जी, हां । भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के खजुराहो होटल में एक तैरने का तालाब (स्वीमिंग पूल) बनाने का प्रस्ताव है । यदि निधियां उपलब्ध हुईं, तो इसके निर्माण कार्य के 1978 के उत्तरार्ध में आरम्भ हो जाने की आशा है ।

Associateship of Indian Institute of Bankers for Promotion to Higher Positions in Nationalised Banks

3255. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an associateship of Indian Institute of Bankers is considered necessary for promotion to higher position in nationalised banks;

(b) whether any report of irregularities in the CAIIB examinations have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remove these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Some of the public sector banks give weightage to associateship of Indian Institute of Bankers in the matter of promotion of their employees.

(b) and (c). Government have received certain complaints regarding leakage of question papers set for the Indian Institute of Bankers Associate examination held in May, 1977.

The Institute has reported that the Council of the Institute decided to hold re-examination in all the five subjects of Part—I and one subject in Part—II.

The leakage of the question paper was reported to the police authorities by the Institute. The police authorities, however, have advised the Institute that no action was feasible in the case of leakage of question papers as it does not constitute a cognisable offence.

In addition to certain steps taken by the Institute to tighten up the procedures at different stages of the examination, Government have also requested the Reserve Bank of India to look into this and suitably advise the Institute in this matter to ensure that such leakages do not occur in future.

MICA Exported from Bihar

3256. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of Mica has been exported out of Bihar in the recent past, if so, year-wise details for last five years together with the names and addresses of the exporting firms and value of exports;

(b) what is the total export assistance received by such exporters, and

(c) whether any share of such export assistance has been diverted for setting of Industries in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Economy in Foreign Travel

3257. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Finance Ministry has asked the various ministries in Government of India to effect economy in foreign travel; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Instructions for control on deputations/delegations sent abroad were last issued on 30th May 1977.

Attractive Instrumental Music on I.A.C. Flights

3258. SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the recorded music played during the flights of the Indian Airlines is being repeated for more than five years and has become stale; and

(b) whether Government propose to instruct the I.A.C. to replace the music with better and more attractive instrumental music?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The music, presently being played on Indian Airlines flights, was procured only in 1976/1977. The master record procured in 1976 is currently being used on the Boeing 737 and Caravelle aircraft and that procured in 1977 on the Airbus A-300B2 aircraft. There is considerable variety of music available on board the aircraft and Indian Airlines proposes to maintain such variety in future as well.

Orders issued to Nationalised Banks for full Utilisation of Deposits in Rural Areas

3259. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Department have issued any order for full utilisation of deposits made to the Nationalised Banks in rural areas to meet various requirements of agricultural, industrial trade and other development works in the rural areas of their own;

(b) if so facts thereabout including steps taken for implementation of such order;

(c) the amounts of deposits made with the Nationalised Banks at (i) Sub-divisional level, (ii) District level, during the last financial year; and

(d) State-wise break up of such figures of utilisation of such deposits for the purpose of rural requirements during the same financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). To ensure that bank credit is available in an increasing measure to meet the credit requirements of Agriculture and other sectors in the rural areas the public sector banks have been advised to endeavour to achieve a credit; deposit ratio of at least 60 per cent for their rural and semi-urban branches by the end of March 1979. Since about 40 per cent of the deposits are pre-empted for liquidity purposes,

this would mean that funds available with the rural branches of public sector banks for credit deployment will in effect be deployed as such in the rural areas.

(c) and (d). Information reating to District-wise distribution of deposits and advances of scheduled commercial banks, available as at the end of June 1976, is set out in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1310/77].

Statewise distribution of deposits and advances of rural and semi-urban offices of Scheduled Commercial Banks available as at the end of December, 1975 is set out in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1310/77].

स्ट्रा प्रोडक्टस् लिमिटेड तथा जे० के० इन्डस्ट्रीज द्वारा आय-कर का भुगतान

3260. **श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार स्ट्रा प्रोडक्टस लिमिटेड और जे० के० इंडस्ट्रीज ने कितना आयकर दिया तथा उनसे अभी कितना-कितना आयकर वसूल किया जाना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश अन्नदा) : मैसर्स जे० के० इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड ने 1974–75, 1975–76 तथा 1976–77 के तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में कोई आयकर अदा नहीं किया है ।

वित्तीय वर्ष 1974–75 के दौरान मैसर्स स्ट्रा प्रोडक्टस लिमिटेड द्वारा कोई आयकर अदा नहीं किया गया । इस कम्पनी द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1975–76 और 1976–77 के दौरान अदा की गई आयकर की रकम क्रमशः 3 लाख 8 हजार रुपये और 136 लाख 85 हजार रुपये थी ।

30 सितम्बर, 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उक्त दोनों कम्पनियों में से किसी की भी तरफ आयकर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं थी ।

Economic Assistance from United States

3261. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM**: Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made any efforts recently to seek economic assistance from the United States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The U. S. Administration has initiated discussions on the prospects of a resumption of development assistance to India. The areas and projects for which such aid could be utilised are under discussion.

महाराष्ट्र में चीनी मिलों की ओर से मांग पत्र

3262. **श्री केशव राव धोंडगे** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में सहकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी मिलों की ओर से केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई मांग पत्र पेश किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) महाराष्ट्र के सहकारी चीनी कारखानों की ओर से केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई मांग पत्र नहीं मिला है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Income-Tax Raids

3263. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Government have stopped the income-tax raids; and

(b) how many raids were conducted during the six months in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the six months April to September, 1977, the Income-tax Department conducted 222 search and seizure operations.

Officers of the Indian Revenue Service on Deputation

3264. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:—

(a) the names of the officers of the Indian Revenue Service who are on deputation to the various Ministries/Departments/Municipal Corporation and Undertakings etc. for the last more than 3 years;

(b) the posts held, pay drawn by them in the deputation posts and the posts they would have held and the pay drawn in their parent departments;

(c) names and designations of officers whose tenure of deputation was extended beyond three years and the reasons therefor;

(d) the names and designations of the officers who got promotion while on deputation in their present post and the period for which their tenure has been extended; and

(e) whether such extensions and appointments to higher posts in the borrowing Department over the Head of their seniors of the parent Departments causes discontentments among their seniors and if so, action Government propose to take to stop unfair practices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Information in respect of officers of Indian Revenue Service (Income-tax) is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House

Information in respect of the officers of Indian Customs and Central Excise Service is furnished below:—

(a) A statement showing the names of officers of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, who are working in ex-cadre posts out of the Department of Revenue for the last 3 years or more is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1311/77].

(b) The required information is given in columns (2), (4) (5) and (6) of the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1311/77].

(c) Some of the posts held by the deputationists carry a fixed tenure of more than 4 years and some of the others do not have any fixed tenure. The reasons for the grants of extention are given against the name of each officer in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1311/77].

(d) Only two officers included in the Annexure have got promotion in the borrowing departments. Their particulars are indicated below:—

(1) Shri R. C. Misra was sent on deputation to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms as Joint Secretary on 14th October, 1973 and has been appointed in the same Department as Additional Secretary in September, 1976. The post of Additional Secretary does not carry any fixed tenure.

(2) Shri M. G. Mathur went on deputation to the Secretariat of the

General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, Geneva in August, 1964. His tenure has been extended upto 31st December, 1980, at the request of the GATT Secretariat.

(e) The selection of officers for deputation posts is normally made by the borrowing authority from the panel of suitable and willing officers, furnished by the cadre authority. The elevation of an officer on deputation to a higher post in the borrowing department does not affect the promotion prospects of the other officers, both senior and junior to the deputationist, in the parent cadre. When the deputationist comes back to the parent cadre, he has to take his place with reference to his seniority position in the cadre without any regard to the promotion that may have been given to him in the borrowing department. There is, therefore, no question of any discontentment among the officers senior to the deputationist because of such promotion in the borrowing department.

Rise in the Prices of Cumin (Zeera)

3265. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of cumin (Zeera) have more than doubled in the recent months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this abnormal rise and the steps being taken to control its price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) In recent months (June to November), the price increase in cumin (Zeera) has ranged between 40 per cent and 60 per cent

(b) The recent increase in prices may be mainly attributed to a substantial fall in the production of cumin. There was also a big spurt in its exports during the year 1975-76. Steps for checking the price rise in cumin are under the consideration of the Government.

Fresh Investment for the Current Year

3266. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh investment in the first six months of the current year has been sluggish and, if so, the details thereof with comparative figures of the last two years;

(b) whether Government have received any suggestions from the F.I.C.C.I. for activating this climate; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The available indicators of investment trends do not reflect sluggishness in fresh investment during the first six months of the current financial year. Thus, the sanctions by the IDBI, IFCI and ICICI taken together rose from Rs. 251.47 crores in April-September, 1975 to Rs. 412.51 crores and Rs. 538.56 crores respectively in the corresponding months of 1976 and 1977. Similarly, disbursements by these institutions rose from Rs. 149.35 crores in April-September, 1975 to Rs. 226.15 crores in April-September, 1976 and further to Rs. 258.43 crores in April-September, 1977.

(b) and (c). The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has recently brought out a brochure entitled 'Policies for Economic Progress' which, while welcoming the extension of investment allowance to almost all industries in

the 1977-78 Budget, expresses the view that the measure "does not quite measure up to the requirements". In order to help new enterprises to counter the increased cost of projects, the following suggestions have been made:

(i) Excise duty rebate should be adjusted in such a manner that new enterprises are able to avail of its benefit to the extent of the increasd incidence of depreciation and interest charges;

(ii) New enterprises which are capital heavy should be given interest subsidy or charged a lower rate of interest by the financial institutions;

(iii) Industry should be allowed to defer payment of customs duty on imported machinery and equipment;

(iv) Grant of exemption to inter-corporate dividends from taxation; and

(v) Amendment of Company Law to facilitate larger inter-corporate investment.

The various suggestions received from institutions, as well as individuals, are taken into account by the Government while framing the economic policy of the country.

Paying of Interest on Savings Bank Accounts by State Bank of India

3267. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Resere Bank of India have taken up with the State Bank of India the question of its paying interest to its customers on Savings Bank Accounts on half-yearly basis as in the case of the other nationalised banks;

(b) the response from State Bank of India;

(c) if there is no response, what action has been taken by the Reserve Bank or is proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(d) the total number of customers of State Bank on Savings Bank Accounts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The periodicity at which the banks calculate interest on Savings Accounts is left to the discretion of the banks. However, the question of payment of interest on Savings Bank Accounts on half-yearly basis has been examined by the Reserve Bank of India with the State Bank of India. The State Bank of India has advised that taking into account the estimated additional overhead cost for introduction of the procedure of half-yearly payment of interest on Savings Accounts and preponderance of accounts with small balances in their Savings Deposit portfolio, which suffer negligible loss of interest on account of calculation of interest on an yearly basis, it considers it necessary to continue the existing practice.

(d) The State Bank of India has about 85 lakh Savings Bank Accounts with and without cheque facility.

Import Licences for Importation of Consumer Goods

3268. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) Import licences granted during 1975, 1976 and in the current year for import of consumer goods;

(b) the parties to whom such licences have been issued together with the value thereof; and

(c) to what extent such licences have remained unused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Particulars of all import licen-

ces—not merely those for consumer goods—are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences." A copy of this Bulletin is regularly made available to the Parliament Library.

(c) Information relating to utilisation of import licences is not compiled by Government.

Demand for Delhi-Nagpur-Madras and Vice Versa Flight

3269. SHRI SHRIDHARRAO NATHOBAJI JAWADE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the demand for continuance of the Delhi-Nagpur-Madras and *vice versa* flight and in keeping with the declared policy of Government to maintain the importance of Nagpur as the second capital of Maharashtra, whether Government propose to start again the said flight without delay; and

(b) if so, the steps under consideration therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). With effect from 2nd November, 1977, the service IC-439/440 between Delhi and Madras via Nagpur, is operating direct between Delhi and Madras on 4 days in a week and via Nagpur on the remaining three days. In view of the very poor traffic offering, Nagpur-Madras link is being discontinued in the Schedule proposed for introduction towards the end of December 1977. Simultaneously, however, Nagpur is proposed to be linked with Delhi and Hyderabad on daily basis on the sector Delhi-Hyderabad-Nagpur, to be operated with Boeing-737.

नवीन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, अमरावती, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा आय-कर तथा बिक्री-कर का अपवंचन

3270. **श्री लक्ष्मणराव मानकर:** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवीन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, अमरावती महाराष्ट्र द्वारा 1963 से 1967 तक झूठे लेखों द्वारा लगभग 6 लाख रुपये के आयकर तथा 75 हजार रुपये के बिक्री-कर के अपवंचन किये जाने के बारे में 5 और 16 सितम्बर, 1977 को केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य मंत्रियों तथा वित्त विभाग को पत्र भेजे गये थे;

(ख) क्या 1969-70 के दौरान सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के ध्यान में इस मामले को लाये जाने के बाद भी इस मामले में कार्यवाही पूरी नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) इसके लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्ला) : (क) से (ग). श्री लक्ष्मणराव मानकर, संसद सदस्य से 16 सितम्बर, 1977 का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसके साथ ऐसी शिकायतें भेजी गई हैं जिनमें मैसर्स नवीन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स पर कर अपवंचन का आरोप लगाया गया है। इस तरह की शिकायतें पहले भी प्राप्त हुई थीं।

आयकर विभाग द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1965-66 से 1969-70 तक के मैसर्स नवीन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स के संगत कर-निर्धारण, उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर, उनमें 1.6 लाख रु० जोड़ कर पूरे किये गये। कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1969-70

को छोड़ कर, इन सभी कर-निर्धारणों के खिलाफ अपीलीय सहायक आयकर आयुक्त के समक्ष अपील दायर की गयी है ।

इस विभाग के बिक्री-कर पक्ष को प्राप्त हुई एक अन्य शिकायत, आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए, महाराष्ट्र सरकार को भेजी गयी है, क्योंकि किसी राज्य के भीतर होने वाली बिक्रियों तथा खरीदों पर कर लगाना, संविधान की सातवीं अनुसची की सूची II की प्रविष्टि 54 के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों के कराधान का विषय है । माल की अन्तर-राज्यीय बिक्री पर लगाये जाने वाले केन्द्रीय बिक्री-कर का प्रशासन भी कानूनी तौर पर राज्य के बिक्री-कर प्राधिकारियों को सौंपा गया है ।

Payment of Second Instalment of CDS

3271. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued instructions for the payment of the second instalment of the C.D.S. money to the employees, if so, when were these orders issued; and

(b) the names of the offices under Ministry of Finance where the money has not been paid to the employees so far and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Instructions authorising repayment of the second instalment of additional dearness allowance deposits to the employees in cash (instead of by credit to their provident fund accounts as per earlier decision of Government) were issued to the various Ministries/ Departments of the Government on 22nd July, 1977.

(b) According to the information received by Government so far, an amount of Rs. 156.87 lakhs, out of Rs. 163.30 lakhs payable to the employees of the Ministry of Finance and the various offices under it as second instalment of additional dearness allowance deposits, has already been repaid. The overall repayment made, thus, is of the order of 96 per cent. Repayment has been more or less completed in the Department of Expenditure (including Bureau of Public Enterprises), Department of Economic Affairs and Department of Revenue. Offices where it has not been possible to complete cent-per-cent repayment are mainly those under the Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Excise and Customs (under the Department of Revenue) and certain subordinate offices of Department of Economic Affairs. Repayments in these offices are in progress.

Proposal from State Governments for imposing Tax on Consignments of Goods

3272. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received by the Central Government from the State Governments for imposing of tax on the consignments of goods sent outside their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have circulated to the State Governments for obtaining their views in respect of making a law in this respect; and

(d) what is the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Some State Governments had pointed out avoidance of Central sales tax in the garb of consignment transfers or transfer of goods by a head office or a principal in one State to its branch or agent in another State. The State Governments had, therefore, suggested the levy of a consignment tax on such transfers.

(c) and (d). The matter was examined by the Law Commission who have recommended certain amendments in the Constitution, if a consigmetn tax were to be levied. A draft of the Constitution amendment Bill containing, inter alia amendments for the above purpose was circulated to the State Governments for their views. Comments of most of the State Governments have been received and the matter is being processed in the light of these comments.

मूंगफली विलायक निष्कर्षण संयंत्रों के मालिकों द्वारा की गई मांगें

3273. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूंगफली विलायक निष्कर्षण संयंत्रों के नये मालिकों ने अक्तूबर, 1977 के दौरान मूंगफली निष्कर्षण, तेल रहित खली के निर्यात की अनुमति मांगी है और यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं ;

(ख) अक्तूबर, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1977 की अवधि और वर्ष 1978 के दौरान इन नये मालिकों को कितनी मात्रा में तेल रहित खली के निर्यात की अनुमति दी गई अथवा अनुमति देने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) उन नये मालिकों के नाम क्या है, जिन्होंने अनुमति मांगी थी और उनके क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें अनुमति दी गयी थी और उन्हें किन तारीखों को अनुमति दी गई थी ; और

(घ) इन नये मालिकों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (घ). नये विलायक निष्कर्षण एककों की ओर से उनके द्वारा निर्यात के लिये मूंगफली निष्कर्षण के विशेष कोटे का आवंटन करने के लिये अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे क्योंकि उन्हें पिछले निर्यातों के आधार पर आवंटन नहीं मिल रहे थे । 1978 के लिये अन्तिम उच्चतम सीमा में से 1977 के दौरान निर्यात के लिए रिलीज किये गये 2.5 मे० टन के तदर्थ कोटे में से 10 प्रतिशत नये एककों के लिए रखने का निर्णय किया गया है । मार्गीकरण अभिकरण को आरक्षित कोटा सहित कोटा सीमा पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहा गया है । नये विलायक निष्कर्षण एकक मूंगफली निष्कर्षणों को छोड़ कर अन्य मदों को साधित कर सकेंगे और आशा है कि उन्हें अपनी स्थापित क्षमता का उपयोग करने का पर्याप्त अवसर मिलेगा ।

कुछ पदों पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिए बैंक आफ राजस्थान लिमिटेड द्वारा दिया गया विज्ञापन

3274. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक आफ राजस्थान लि०, ने कुछ पदों पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिये 1974 में विज्ञापन दिया था तथा परीक्षा लेने के पश्चात् 81 उम्मीदवारों की सूची तैयार की थी ; और

(ख) सूची में निहित 13 उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त किये बिना, जब कि वहां नियुक्ति के लिये पद रिक्त पड़े थे, सूची समाप्त करने का औचित्य क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). बैंक आफ राजस्थान गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र का बैंक है । गैर-सरकारी बैंक में अधिकारियों/लिपिकों की भर्ती का मामला बैंक का आंतरिक और प्रशासनिक मामला है । रिजर्व बैंक

गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक में भर्ती से सम्बन्धित मामलों को तभी देखता है जब कि भर्ती की व्यवस्था में कोई कमियां पाई जाएं ।

Canadian Aid to India

3276. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the report in the *Economic Times* issue dated 12th November, 1977 that Canada may divert part of its 9.3 million dollar aid earmarked for India, to some other Asian country due to non-utilisation of the aid funds; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report appears to be based on an interview which a representative of a Newspaper had with some official of the Candadian High Commission. We understand from the Canadian High Commission that the statement in the report in question does not reflect the Canadian Government's development policy and that the officer of the Canadian High Commission has been misquoted.

Facilities for Tourists in Himachal Pradesh

3277. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh is rich in natural beauty, historical and religious places of tourist interest;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have undertaken any survey to find out places of tourist interest in Himachal Pradesh, if so what are the details thereof;

(c) what steps are being taken by the Union Government through advertisements in the country and abroad for focussing the attention of foreign domestic tourists to tourist spots in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) what facility are being extended in Himachal Pradesh for average tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No tourism survey has been undertaken in Himachal Pradesh. However, places of tourist interest have been identified for development.

(c) Due to constraint on resources the Department of Tourism publicises abroad the tourist attractions of the country as a whole. Similarly, advertisements are released on a limited basis to publicise specific activities/events for domestic consumption. Thus, although no specific promotion is undertaken in respect of a particular State, it may be mentioned that the tourist attractions of Himachal Pradesh are widely publicised through the distribution of tourist publicity material such as folders, posters and through documentary films.

(d) The following facilities have been provided for tourists, both domestic and international, in the Central Sector in the Fifth Plan:—

(1) A youth hostel at Dalhousie.

(2) A tourist bungalow at Dharamshala.

(3) Two motor launches for cruising on Govind Sagar lake.

Five Year Master Plan for Tourism Development in Madhya Pradesh

3278. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted Five Year

Master Plan for tourism development in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The perspective plan received from the State Government is being examined.

Monitoring System in States

3279. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments to develop a monitoring system under which they could get periodical reports from districts on price movements of essential commodities; and

(b) if so, whether the State Governments are developing the above system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) At the Chief Ministers' Conference held on July 30 and 31, 1977, it was suggested to State Governments that they might consider developing a monitoring system regarding prices and availability of essential commodities.

(b) All the States are collecting price data and forwarding it to the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation regularly on a weekly basis. Some of the States are also collecting price data on a regular basis from districts. In most of the States the Deptt. of Civil Supplies are keeping watch on the movement of prices and availability of essential commodities.

स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर, मुजफ्फर नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ धोखाधड़ी

3280. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मारुति लिमिटेड के एक निदेशक और मेरठ नगर निगम के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री विद्या भूषण ने इस्पात कारखाने के नाम पर स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर, मुजफ्फरनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ धोखा-धड़ी करके उससे 45 लाख रुपये लिये और उस राशि से मारुति कारखाने में 22 लाख रुपयों के शेयर खरीदे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस धोखाधड़ी की जांच करने और दोषी व्यक्तियों को दंड देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) और (ख). स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर ने सूचित किया है कि मुजफ्फर नगर की फर्म मैसर्स रेनबो स्टील लिमिटेड ने, जिसके श्री विद्याभूषण अध्यक्ष हैं और जिसका बैंक के साथ कार्यकारी पूंजी प्रबन्ध चलता है, बैंक की मुजफ्फर नगर स्थित शाखा को इसे गिरवी दृष्टि बंधक रखे गये स्टाक को बेच कर और बिलों के रिटायरमेंट के बिना ही अनधिकृत रुपये से माल छुड़ा कर धोखा दिया है । यह धोखा धड़ी नये प्रबन्धक को उस समय पता लगी जब शाखा का कार्यभार सम्भाल रहे थे । बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि यद्यपि कम्पनी के अध्यक्ष ने जिससे इस कमी के लिये स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया था, बताया कि यह परिवर्तन (डाइवर्सन) कम्पनी द्वारा खरीदे गये एक ताप बिजली संयंत्र थर्मल पावर प्लांट की कीमत अदा करने के प्रयोजन से किया गया था, फिर भी बैंक इस स्थिति में नहीं है, कि इस बयान की विशिष्ट रूप से पुष्टि कर सकें । बैंक ने यह

भी सूचित किया है कि उसने अपनी सुरक्षा को दृढ़ करने के कुछ उपाय भी कर लिये हैं। बैंक के मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी का जिसने इस मामले की जांच की थी, यह विचार बताया जाता है कि ये अनियमिततायें कर्मचारियों की मिली भगत के बिना ही नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसलिये, बैंक ने शाखा प्रबन्धक और चार अन्य कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित कर दिया है। बैंक ने यह मामला केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को भी जांच करने के लिए सौंप दिया है।

Foreign Money Exchangers at International Airports

3281. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of granting permit in our International airports to agencies as Foreign Money Exchangers;

(b) is it the policy that no non-official agency should be permitted to act as money-exchangers;

(c) if so, why in some of our International airports non-officials are permitted to act as such; and

(d) will this policy be extended to other airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a), (b) and (d). The policy of the International Airports Authority of India, who manage the four International Airports, is to give licence only to nationalised banks as far as possible, for acting as money changers at the International airports. The same policy is followed in respect of other airports also where such facilities are provided.

(c) Only at Bombay airport, besides State Bank of India, one private party is providing money exchange facilities. Action is being taken to terminate the lease of the private party at Bombay airport so that only State Bank of India operates as money exchange agency at all the four airports.

At Delhi, Calcutta and Madras airports, only State Bank of India is providing money exchange facilities.

Complaint regarding Loan by Mhow Cantonment Branch of Punjab National Bank

3282. SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a complaint regarding the loan of several lakhs by the Mhow Cantonment Branch of the Punjab National Bank, to M/s. Hardeo Motilal & Sons, even though the Regional Manager knew that the party had already defaulted on loans advanced by the S.B.I. and U.B.I.;

(b) the truth regarding this complaint; and

(c) action contemplated, if any?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Punjab National Bank has reported that in the months of June and July 1977 M/s. Hardeo Motilal & Sons and their allied concerns who have been having dealings with its Mhow Cantonment Branch perpetrated a fraud on the bank in the Bills Purchased Account by discounting spurious motor transport receipts which were not backed by actual movement of goods. The bank has further reported that this fraud was detected by it on 26th July, 1977, and immediate steps were taken by it to safeguard the interest of the bank. The bank has also added that the Regional Manager had no prior knowledge that this party had cheated the State Bank of India and the Union Bank of India and it was known only at the time of detection of the fraud in the Punjab National Bank.

Dispute between Bank of India and Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd., Calcutta

3283. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dispute between Bank of India and the Andhra Steel Corporation Limited, Calcutta has been continuing in regard to financing of steel producing factories and Mills;

(b) if so, the details of such disputes;

(c) whether such dispute has led the Company to close down its unit which rendered large number of employees unemployed;

(d) whether all the nominated directors of the bank in the Board of the Company and in the committee of management have since resigned; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being contemplated to realise the Bank's large investment, to run the units and to solve the pending dispute and total amount of Bank's involvement?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Conferences by Public Institutions in ITDC Hotels in Delhi

3284. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Hotels in New Delhi under the ITDC were given to public institutions for the use of their conferences or meetings during the year 1976 and from January to March, 1977;

(b) if so, the names of the institutions and the names of the Hotels used by them; and

(c) the rent paid by each institution for the use of the Hotel premises?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) As part of their business, ITDC Hotels sell conference/meeting facilities to various parties including institutions, Government Companies, Private Sector Companies, Ministries, Associations, Trade Bodies, Embassies *etc.*

(b) and (c). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1312/77].

Participation by Marine Products Export Development Authority in Trade Fairs during 1975 and 1976

3285. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the trade fairs in which the Marine Products Export Development Authority participated during the years 1975 and 1976;

(b) whether reports were received from the officials concerned;

(c) whether any action was taken on suggestions given and deficiencies pointed out, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government will take action to fix responsibility for the negligence in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The suggestions which were worth implementing have been implemented. Action taken on important

recommendations are repeated participation in important fairs bringing out of publicity literature in language of the country in which fair is held, sanctioning of a Trade Promotion Office in Tokyo, precautions taken in sending display materials and action initiated for obtaining sanction for a foreign office in West Europe.

(d) The question does not arise.

1975

Statement

1. The 3rd International Frozen Food Industry Exhibition, Tokyo (Japan). June 3—7 1975.

2.The Brussels Food & Domestic Equipments Trade Fair, 1975, Brussels (Belgium). October 4—19, 1975.

3. Anuga Fair 1975, Cologne (West Germany) September 13—18, 1975.

1976

1. Roka 1976 International Food Fair, Utrecht (Netherlands). February 16—20, 1976.

2. The Fourth International Frozen Food Industry Exhibition, Tokyo, (Japan). June 15—19, 1976.

3. IKOFA Fair 1976 (West Germany) September 16—22, 1976.

4. The Brussels Food & Domestic Equipment Trade Fairs—1976, Brussels (Belgium). October 2—17, 1976.

5. SIAL Fair, Paris (France) November 15—20, 1976.

बेरोजगार प्रशिक्षित विमानचालकों को रोजगार देने की योजना

3286. **श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बेरोजगार प्रशिक्षित विमान चालकों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का उन्हें रोजगार देने के लिये योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) इस देश में लगभग 200 प्रशिक्षित विमान- चालक बेरोजगार हैं ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा बेरोजगार वाणिज्यिक विमान चालकों को नौकरी दिलाने में सहायता करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम पहले ही उठाए जा चुके हैं :—

(i) नागर विमानन विभाग में सहायक विमान क्षेत्र अधिकारी के पद पर सीधी भर्ती संबंधी नियमों में संशोधन करके बेरोजगार वाणिज्यिक विमानचालकों को इन पर नियुक्ति का पात्र बना दिया गया है ।

(ii) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स, एयर इंडिया तथा भारत अंतरराष्ट्रीय विमान-पत्तन प्राधिकरण को भी परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे, जहां कहीं संभव हो, इन बेरोजगार वाणिज्यिक विमानचालकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करें।

(iii) कृषि मंत्रालय फसल पर छिड़काव संबंधी परिचालनों के लिए बेरोजगार वाणिज्यिक विमानचालकों को 'कन्वर्शन ट्रेनिंग' के लिए विचार करेगा। उस मंत्रालय ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए हाल ही में फील्ड अधिकारियों के 19 पद भी बना लिए हैं ।

(iv) राज्य सरकारों से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे, जहां कहीं संभव हो, वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस धारियों को रोजगार देने पर ध्यान दें ।

(v) विमानचालकों के पदों पर आगामी भर्ती के मामले में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा बेरोजगार वाणिज्यिक विमान चालकों के लिए योग्य उम्मीदवारों के बारे में आयु सीमा में छूट दी जाएगी ।

काजू और अखरोट के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3287. **श्री रामलाल राही :**
श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **वाणिज्य और नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर काजू और अखरोट के मूल्यों में 1973–74 और 1974–75 के मूल्यों की तुलना में दुगुनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या कम उत्पादन, आम मूल्य वृद्धि जैसी बातें इसके लिये उत्तरदायी हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में काजू और अखरोट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का है और उनके विकास के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं तथा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) और (ख) : काजू तथा अखरोट के मूल्य 1973–74 तथा 1974–75 के मूल्यों की तुलना से काफी अधिक बढ़े हैं । इनका ब्यौरा विवरण I में दिया गया है । जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी—1313/77]**

(ग) काजू और अखरोट के उत्पादन के बारे में कोई सरकारी अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है । मूल्यों में हुई आम वृद्धि ही कुछ हद तक इन वस्तुओं के बढ़ने के लिए जिम्मेदार हो सकती है ।

(घ) सरकार ने काजू और अखरोट के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाए हैं । इनका ब्यौरा विवरण II में दिया गया है । जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । (**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । [देखिये संख्या एल टी—1313/77]**

Smoke in the Cabin of Plane occupied by Minister and Janata Party President

3288. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the reasons for smoke coming out of the cabin of the plane in which Shri George Fernandes, Minister of Industry and Shri Chandra Sekhar, President of Janata Party were flying from Delhi to Patna?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): There was no smoke coming out of the cabin of the plane in which Shri George Fernandes, Minister of Industry and Shri Chandra Sekhar, President of the Janata Party were flying from Delhi to Patna. It appears that certain moisture condensation (due to de-pressurisation) was mistaken for smoke.

Export of Tea

3289. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government do not propose to increase the export of tea; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). It is Government's endeavour to ensure that enough quantity of tea is available for domestic consumption at all times at reasonable prices. After an assessment of internal consumption demand, the quantity of tea available for export for this year has been fixed at 225 million kgs. Every effort is being taken to increase our earnings from tea by export of value added items such as tea bags, instant tea and packet tea

Monopoly Distribution of Essential Commodities as demanded by West Bengal Government

3290. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering for monopoly distribution of ten items of essential commodities as demanded by the Government of West Bengal within the reach of the common man throughout the country; and

(b) if so, when and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Central Government.

खाद्य तेल का आयात

3291. **श्री राघवजी** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1-4-1977 से 30-10-1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान खाद्य तेल की कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया गया और किन व्यक्तियों के माध्यम से इसका आयात किया गया तथा उसकी अलग-अलग मात्रा कितनी है;

(ख) बम्बई में जहाज तक निःशुल्क इन खाद्य तेलों का औसत खरीद मूल्य क्या बैठता है; और

(ग) उन खाद्य तेलों की टनों में मात्रा कितनी है जिनके लिए लाइसेंस जारी किये जा चुके हैं लेकिन उन पर अब तक तेल प्राप्त नहीं किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) अप्रैल 77 से जून 77 के दौरान वास्तविक रूप से आयातित खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। जून, 1977 के बाद के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। ये आंकड़े वस्तुओं/देशों के आधार पर रखे जाते हैं और व्यक्तिगत आयातकों के अनुसार नहीं रखे जाते।

(ख) वास्तविक आयात आंकड़े संपूर्ण देश के लिये लागत, बीमा, भाड़ा आधार पर रिकार्ड किये जाते हैं। अतः बम्बई के लिये पृथक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फिर भी खाद्य तेलों की प्रत्येक किस्म के लिये औसत एकक मूल्य (लागत, बीमा, भाड़ा आधार) का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) खाद्य तेलों के आयात के लिये लाइसेंस मूल्य के आधार पर जारी किये

जाते हैं, मात्रा के आधार पर नहीं। व्यक्तिगत लाइससों के उपयोग की सीमा के बारे में भी आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

विवरण

(क) अप्रैल, 1977 से जून, 1977 के दौरान आयात किये गये खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

खाद्य तेल	मात्रा
	(हजार कि ग्रा०)
ताड़ का तेल	40113
नारियल का तेल	956
सोयाबीन का तेल	72208
रेपसीड का तेल	64618
मूंगफली का तेल	491
योग	178386

(ख) अप्रैल, 77 से जून 77 के दौरान आयात किये गये खाद्य तेलों के औसत एकक मूल्य दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

खाद्य तेल	औसत एकक मूल्य (लागत बीमा भाड़ा आधार) रु० प्रति किग्रा०
ताड़ का तेल	5.27
नारियल का तेल	6.48
सोयाबीन का तेल	5.11
रेपसीड का तेल	5.49
मूंगफली का तेल	7.99

टिप्पणी: आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं तथा उनमें संशोधन हो सकता है।

जयगढ़ और मोती डूंगरी, जयपुर में मिला खजाना

3292. **श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा**: क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जयपुर में जयगढ़ और मोती डूंगरी आदि में मिले खजाने को जमा न कराने अथवा कम मात्रा में जमा कराने के कारण क्या हैं;

(ख) बाकी खजाना किस स्थान पर रखा गया है;

(ग) इसके लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति कौन-कौन से हैं; और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) से (घ). "छिपाये गये खजाने" का पता लगाने के लिए केवल जयगढ़ किले में ही खुदाई की गई थी। यह कार्य 1976 में जून से नवम्बर तक की अवधि में किया गया था। उक्त खुदाई में कोई खजाना नहीं मिला।

Crisis of Mustard Oil in Orissa and West Bengal

3293. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the serious crisis of mustard oil in Orissa and West Bengal has deepened following the issue of price control order; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in solving the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) There have

been reports that mustard oil was not available at a retail price not exceeding Rs. 10 per kg. the limit fixed in the Mustard Oil (Price Control) Order, 1977 dated 30-9-77, when its validity was being challenged in the Supreme Court.

(b) State Governments have been advised to take stern action against those who offend the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. Arrangements have been made to meet the demand of refined rapeseed oil, as substitute oil, as may be required by the State Governments at the end retail price of Rs. 7.50 per kg.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोलना

3294. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोले जाने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शाखायें खोलने के लिए स्थान का चुनाव करने सम्बन्धी मापदंड क्या है; और

(ग) आगामी तीन वर्षों में कितनी शाखायें खोली जानी हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपनी शाखाओं का जाल बिछाने की सलाह दी गई है। इस ध्येय को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिए यह अनिवार्य कर दिया है कि बैंक रहित ग्रामीण केन्द्रों में चार कार्यालय खोलने पर ही वे महानगरीय केन्द्र में एक और तथा पहले से बैंक शाखा वाले स्थान पर एक और शाखा के हिसाब से दो नयी शाखाएं खोलने के हकदार होंगे।

ग्रामीण विकास की और क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को मिटाने की आवश्यकता की दृष्टि से सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के शाखा विस्तार के वर्तमान तरीके का अनुमान लगाने और आने वाले समय में की जाने वाली कार्रवाई के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने एक समिति की नियुक्ति की है। समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) शाखाएं खोलने के लिए स्थानों का चुनाव करने के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने, बैंकों को सलाह दी है बैंक रहित क्षेत्रों, बैंक रहित खंड मुख्यालयों और उन बैंकों रहित जिला मुख्यालयों में जहां ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी शाखाओं की जनसंख्या व्याप्ति अपेक्षया कम है, शाखाएं खोलने की प्राथमिकता दी जाये। इन प्राथमिकताओं के भीतर बैंक अपनी शाखाओं का स्थान निर्धारित करने में पहले आधार भूत सुविधाओं, विकास क्षमता, विशेष रूप से आस पास के क्षेत्रों आदि में कृषि कार्य के लिए ऋण-क्षमता आदि की उपलब्धता का अनुमान लगाते हैं।

(ग) बैंकों द्वारा तीन वर्षीय रोलिंग योजना के आधार पर शाखा विस्तार का कार्य किया जा रहा है। पक्की (फर्म) योजना केवल पहले वर्ष के लिए उपलब्ध होती है। 1978 के लिए पक्की योजना अभी उपलब्ध होनी है। लेकिन, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि सितम्बर, 1977 के अन्त तक 2333 ग्रामीण कार्यालयों को खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस/आवंटन बैंकों के पास बकाया थे।

Liberalisation of personal Baggage Rules for persons of Indian Origin

3295. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to liberalise the rules of personal baggage which a person of Indian origin can bring along with him while returning here after one year, two years, three years;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) from what date new rules are proposed to be brought into force to avoid unnecessary hardships being caused by the Customs Authority to persons of Indian origin on arriving in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE & REVENUE AND COOPERATION (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Government had appointed a Committee to examine and recommend measures to expedite the pace of clearance of international passengers and their baggage. Its recommendations regarding the amendment, realxation an simplification of baggage rules are under consideration of the Government. A decision will be taken shortly on these recommendations.

काटन का निर्यात

3296. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष देश से काटन का निर्यात किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो काटन का किस-किस देश को कितने-कितने मूल्य का तथा किस दर पर निर्यात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Steps against Hijackers at Indian Airports

3297. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what concrete steps have been taken to ensure that hijackers do not board the international flights from Indian airports in view of the alarming increase in hijacking?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): While it would not be in the public interest to disclose specific steps proposed to be taken, existing measures to guard against hijacking such as control of access points to operational areas, frisking of persons and search of hand baggage, care regarding stamping of boarding cards as well as adequate guarding of perimeters have been tightened up.

अनिवार्य जमा योजना

3298. **श्री सुशील कुमार धारा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनिवार्य जमा योजना को समाप्त करने पर सरकार को कर्मचारियों आदि को कुल कितनी धनराशि अदा करनी पड़ी;

(ख) सरकार की इस अपील पर कर्मचारियों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी कि कर्मचारी अनिवार्य जमा योजना के अंतर्गत जमा राशि का अधिकतम अंश सरकार के 13 प्रतिशत ब्याज वाले नये बांड में निवेषित करें और कर्मचारियों ने वस्तुत: कितनी राशि के बाड खरीदे ; और

(ग) अनिवार्य जमा योजना को समाप्त करने पर सरकार द्वारा की गई अदायगियों की बाजार में मूल्यों पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्ला): (क) अतिरिक्त उपलब्धियां (अनिवार्य निक्षेप) अधिनियम, 1974 के अंतर्गत महंगाई भत्ते की आधी रकम को 6 मई, 1977 से काटना बंद कर देने के केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप भविष्य में जो रकम न काटी जाकर कर्मचारियों के लिए छोड़ दी गई है वह अनुमानत: लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये प्रति माह बैठती हैं। परन्तु जहां तक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों द्वारा पहले से जमा करवाई गयी अनिवार्य जमा की रकमों की वापसी अदायगी का संबंध है, यह अधिनियम के अंतर्गत निर्धारित तरीके के अनुसार बराबर-बराबर की पांच वार्षिक किस्तों में वापस की जानी है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अतिरिक्त वेतन जमा की तीसरी किस्त तथा अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते की जमा रकमों की दुसरी किस्त के रूप में जो कुल रकम (मूलधन के रूप में) वापस अदा की जानी है वह लगभग 232 करोड़ रुपये बैठती है।

(ख) संभवत: माननीय सदस्य का आशय राष्ट्रीय विकास बांडों से है जो 31 अगस्त, 1977 को जारी किये गये थे। इनसे 15 अक्तूबर, 1977 तक लगभग 7.5 करोड़ रुपए की कुल रकम प्राप्त हुई है। चूंकि इन बांडों में आम जनता धन लगा सकती है और अतिरिक्त उपलब्धियां (अनिवार्य निक्षेप) अधिनियम, 1974 के अंतर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों तक ही सीमित नहीं है इसलिए कर्मचारियों द्वारा इन बांडों में जो धन लगाया गया है उसके आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अत: यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि कर्मचारियों में इस योजना के प्रति कितना उत्साह है।

(ग) अर्थ व्यवस्था में पूर्ति और मांग के ऊपर बहुत से कारणों का प्रभाव एक साथ पड़ता है जिनमें कीमतों का सूत्र प्रभावित होता हैं। इसलिए यह बताना मुश्किल है कि केवल एक कारण से, अर्थात् अनिवार्य कटौतियों को बंद कर देने तथा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत जमा की गयी रकमों की वापसी अदायगी किये जाने से बाजार में कीमतों पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ा है।

Non-Stop Flight from Delhi to Madras and Vice Versa

3299. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised action on representations from Members of Parliament and other members of the public regarding reintroduction of non-stop flight from Delhi to Madras and vice versa;

(b) the loss incurred by stops at Hyderabad and Nagpur so far; and

(c) the earliest date by which Government propose to introduce direct flight from Delhi-Madras and vice versa?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated profitability on the Delhi/Nagpur/Madras flights was slightly less in the first two months of operations i.e. in July and August, 1977 as compared to the same period in 1976. The profitability of this service improved in September, 1977 and was slightly more as compared to September, 1976. Madras/Hyderabad/Delhi service has always been operated *via* Hyderabad and has not resulted in any operating loss.

(c) With effect from 2nd November 1977, Indian Airlines have introduced the direct Delhi/Madras/Delhi fight on four days in a week, viz. Mondays,

Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. On the remaining three-days, this flight will continue to operate *via* Nagpur.

Wardley Bank Loan for Bombay High Project

3300. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reached an agreement with the Wardley Bank on a 50 million Euro Dollar loan for Bombay High Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE & REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has concluded a loan agreement with a syndicate of International Banks including the Wardley Group for U.S. dollars 50 million for the development of Bombay High.

(b) The loan agreement was signed on 7th November, 1977. The loan is repayable in seven years including a grace period of three years. The rate of interest is 1 per cent above the London Inter Bank offered rate. A one time management fee of half a per cent of the syndicated amount and a commitment fee of half a per cent of undisbursed amount are also payable. The loan is guaranteed by the Government of India.

Edible Unclaimed Oil in Godowns of Ports and Railway Yards

3301. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of edible oil lying unclaimed in the godowns of various ports and railway yards during the last two months; and

(b) the total quantity of such unclaimed edible oil distributed through fair price shops of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appeal by International Federation of Airline Pilots Association

3302. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any discussion in the U.N. Assembly on the problem of hijacking taking place in different countries;

(b) whether any appeal was also made by the International Federation of Airline Pilots Association; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The International Federation of Airline Pilots Association decided on a world wide cessation of commercial take offs for a period of 48 hours from October 25th 1200 GMT unless the UN General Assembly accepted the proposal of the Association for the convening of an urgent session of the UN to discuss the enforcement of the convention for prevention of hijacking. Subsequently, on the basis of this request an additional item on "safety of International Civil Aviation" was included in the Agenda of the current Session of the UN General Assembly. A resolution on the subject has since

been adopted unanimously a copy of which is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the orderly functioning of international civil air travel under conditions guaranteeing the safety of its operations is in the interest of all peoples and promotes and preserves friendly relations among States,

Recalling its Resolution 2645 (XXV) of 25 November, 1970, in which it recognized that acts of aerial hijacking or other wrongful intereference with civil air travel jeopardize the life and safety of passengers and crew and constitute a violation of their human rights,

Recalling also its earlier Resolution 2551 (XXIV) of 12 December, 1969, as well as Security Council Resolution 286 (1970) of 9 September, 1970, and the Security Council Decision of 20 June, 1972,

1. Reiterates and reaffirms its condemnation of acts of aerial hijacking or other interference with civil air travel through the threat or use of force, and all acts of violence which may be directed against passengers, crew and aircraft, whether committed by individuals or States.

2. Calls upon all States to take all necessary steps, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organisation, to prevent acts of the nature referred to in paragraph 1 above including the improvement of security arrangements at airports, or by airlines as well as the exchange of relevant information, and to this end to take joint and separate action, subject to respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter and relevant United Nations Declarations, Conventants and Resolutions, and without prejudice to the sovereignty or territorial integrity of any State, in cooperation with the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organisation to ensure that passengers, crew and aircraft engaged in civil aviation are not used as a means of extorting advantage of any kind.

3. Appeals to all States, which have not yet become parties, to give urgent consideration to ratifying or acceding to the Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft signed at Tokyo on 14th September, 1963, the Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft signed at the Hague on 16 December 1970, and the Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation signed at Montreal on 23 September, 1971.

4. Calls upon the International Civil Aviation Organisation to undertake urgently further efforts with a view to ensuring the security of air travel and preventing the recurrence of acts of the nature referred to in paragraph 1 above, including the reinforcement of annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

5. Appeals to all Governments to make serious studies of the abnormal situation related to hijacking.

भागलपुर में पर्यटकों की रुचि के स्थानों का विकास

3303. **डा० रामजी सिंह**: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पर्यटन के विकास की दृष्टि से यह उचित नहीं समझती कि भागलपुर में मन्दराचल, चम्पक क्षेत्र ह्यनसांग टाइम केव, कुघाघाट (भागलपुर) तथा प्राचीन विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय को पर्यटकों की रुचि के स्थानों के रूप में विकसित किया जाये;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन स्थानों के विकास के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार वहां एक पर्यटक केन्द्र स्थापित करेगी तथा भागलपुर को नागर विमानन विभाग के हवाई मानचित्र में शामिल करेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग). मंदराचल, चंपाक्षेत्र, हुआनसांग की गुफा, कुघाघाट तथा विक्रमशिला, विश्वविद्यालय उन अनेक पर्यटक आकर्षणों में से हैं जिनकी इस देश में बहुतायत है। परन्तु सीमित साधनों के कारण पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के बारे में एक चयनात्मक दृष्टिकोण (सिलेक्टिव एप्रोच) अपनाना आवश्यक हो जाता है। इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए तथा इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में ऐसे पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास पर बल दिया जाता है जो अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों को आकृष्ट करते हैं, उपर्युक्त केन्द्रों का विकास करने का केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) ऊपर दिये गये कारणों से, भागलपुर में एक पर्यटन केन्द्र स्थापित करने या उसे विमान सेवा से जोड़ने का भी फिलहाल केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Rural Banks in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram Districts

3304. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural banks have been opened in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram Districts and if so, the places, the banks are functioning; and

(b) the branch-wise details of the nature of loans and amounts advanced to farmers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). A Regional Rural Bank was established on the 9th March, 1977 with its head office at Sattur, to serve the districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. As on the last Friday of October, 1977 the bank, through its 24 branches, disbursed a total amount of Rs. 55.01 lakhs, of which Rs. 43.97 lakhs were advanced to 5179 small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and Rs. 11.04 lakhs to 1911 rural artisans and others. The branch-wise disbursement as on 29-10-1977 is indicated below:

Name of Branch (1)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. lakhs) (2)
1 Sattur	16·54
2 Pazhayakayal	4·17
3 Indinthakarai	3·86
4 Naduvakurichi	2·12
5 Uppathur	1·01
6 Manimuthar	1·85
7 Sankaralingapuram	2·03
8 Perunazhi	4·75
9 Punniyapuram	0·78
10 Sivasailam	1·49
11 Melakaranthai	0·40
12 Nadayaneri	1·68
13 Kunnur	2·34
14 Vilampatti	2·43
15 Konthagai	0·75
16 Tirunelveli Town	2·59
17 Melaparalachi	1·55
18 Ottapidaram	1·51

(1)	(2)
19 Akkanaickenpatti . .	0·74
20 Thiruvengadam	1·08
21 Kuruvikulam .	0·31
22 Mettukundu . .	0·38
23 Kalkurichi .	0·64
24 Ramanathapuram . .	0·01
TOTAL .	55.701

Extract of Edible Oil from Maize

3305. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether other modern countries of the world are investigating to extract edible oil from Maize (Makka); and

(b) whether there is any such planning to carry out such research in our country particularly in the State of U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Some modern countries of the world like U.S.A. are already producing maize oil.

(b) Technology for extracting edible oil from maize is already available in our country. Although concrete figures are not available, the production of maize oil is estimated to be 1,000—1,500 tonnes per annum.

Decline in Production of Crude Mica due to fall in Exports

3306. SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of crude mica has declined since canalisation of exports of processed mica through the MMTC/MITCO;

(b) what was the production of crude mica in 1971 and what was its production in 1976;

(c) whether this sharp decline in production is due to fall in exports of processed mica after its canalisation through the MITCO; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering the question of decanalisation of exports of processed mica?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) There has been a decline in the production of crude mica for various reasons from 1969 onwards i.e. 3 years before canalisation was introduced in 1972.

(b) The production of crude mica in 1971 and in 1976 was 15,099 tonnes and 9,356 tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d). After canalisation in 1972-73 exports of processed mica both in quantity and value have been some time higher and some time lower than the exports in 1971-72. It would, therefore, not be correct to say that there has been a fall in exports of processed mica after its canalisation through MITCO. The Government is not considering the question of decanalisation of exports of processed mica.

विदेशी फर्मों के माध्यम से चीनी के निर्यात से हुई हानि

3307. **श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से विदेशों को निर्यात की गई चीनी के मामले में कुछ अधिकारियों ने जान-बूझ कर विदेशी फर्मों को छूट दी थी जिसके परिणाम-

स्वरूप भारत सरकार को भारी हानि हुई और विदेशी फर्मों ने बहुत मुनाफा कमाया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) तथा (ख). राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किये गये चीनी से संबन्धित सौदों में राज्य व्यापार निगम के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष तथा कुछ अन्य अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कतिपय शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। इनकी उपयुक्त प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

निर्यात नीति संकल्प 1970

3308. **श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय निर्यात नीति संबंधी संसदीय संकल्प (1970) में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में विचार कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने एक नया निर्यात नीति संकल्प तैयार किया है, यदि हां, तो उसे संसद् के सामने कब प्रस्तुत किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) 1970 के निर्यात नीति संकल्प मे यह किस प्रकार भिन्न होगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तथा (ग). नया निर्यात नीति संकल्प अभी विचाराधीन है। इसमें डा० पी० सी० एलेक्जेंडर समिति के प्रतिवेदन को भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा। उस समिति की स्थापना निर्यात नीतियों तथा क्रियाविधियों में समुचित परिवर्तनों के सुझाव देने के लिए की गई है।

आपात स्थिति की समाप्ति के बाद रिहा किये गये तस्करों की संख्या

3309. **श्री केशव राव धोंडगे** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति की समाप्ति के बाद कितने तस्करों को रिहा किया गया है;

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराधों के कितने मामले दर्ज थे और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या नीति अपनाई है; और

(ग) इन तस्करों से कितनी बकाया राशि वसूल की जानी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफीकार उल्ला) : (क) विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी क्रियाकलाप निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द किये गये तथा बाद में 31-3-1977 से 26-11-77 तक रिहा किये गये तस्कर व्यापारियों की संख्या 2213 है।

(ख) तथा (ग). ब्योरा इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

Representation from All India Defence Accounts Association, Pune

3310. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation dated the 10th August, 1977 from All India Defence Accounts Association, Pune (Maharashtra); and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation was considered and the Association has been informed suitably.

Demand of Indian Machine Tools in European Economic Community Countries

3311. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian machine tools are in great demand in the European Economic Community countries;

(b) if so, whether any delegation has been sent by Government for furthering exports; and

(c) if so, the personnel of the delegation and its programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the financial assistance of the EEC Commission, Brussels, the Engineering Export Promotion Council had sent a 10-man Indian delegation to EEC countries in September/October, 1977.

(c) List of the personnel is attached. They visited Frankfurt, Brussels, Hanovar, Copenhagen, Paris and London.

List of Members of the 10-man high powe Indian Machine Tools delegation to EF ountries in mid-September, 1977.

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1.	Mr. H. C. Gandhi, General Manager, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Beawar Road, Ajmer—305003
2.	Mr. M. S. Aslekar, General Manager, Cooper Engineering Ltd., Construction House, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Bombay—400038
3.	Brig. T. A. Abraham, Managing Director, Praga Tools Ltd., 6-6-8/32, Kavadiguda Road, Secundrabad—500003.
4.	Mr. D. C. Jain, General Manager, Heavy Machine Tools Plant, Heavy Engg. Corpn Ltd., Plant Plaza Road, P.O. Dhurwa, Ranchi—834004 (Bihar)
5.	Mr. Gobind Ram Manga, Director, Ameteep Machine Tools (P) Ltd., 5th Floor, Surya Kiran, 19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi—110001
6.	Mr. S. B. Bajpai, Dy. General Manager, Perfect Machine Tools Co. (P) Ltd, Bell Bldg., Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay—400001
7.	Mr. Vinod K. Anand, General Manager, Beco Engineering Co Ltd., 23/7, Delhi Mathura Road, Ballabh Garh Haryana (India)
8.	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maheshwari, President, Bharat Fritz Werner (P) Ltd., Machine Tools Manufacturers, Peenya, Yeswanthapur P.O., Bangalore—560026
9.	Mr. Govind Rao, Partner, Narayan Engineering Works, Nati Imli, Varanasi
10.	Mr. Ramanathan, Palaniappan, Director, Productivity Elements (P) Ltd., B-14, Ambattur, Industrial Estate, Madras—600058

Grant of one extra increment to Employees crossing Efficiency Bar

3312. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to grant one extra increment to those Government servants at the time of satisfactory clearance of efficiency bar in their pay scales in appreciation of the service rendered by them;

(b) if so, whether such orders have been issued for some categories of Government servants; and

(c) if so, will Government consider issue of orders covering all categories of employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export Orders for Railway Equipment

3313. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing export orders for railway equipment and for utilization of expertise to construct railway lines in foreign countries; and

(b) the efforts being made to secure more such contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd. has on hand export orders of railway equipment worth Rs. 264.68 million comprising railway wagons, coaches, locomotives and spares. A statement giving details of these orders is attached.

India has no orders on hand for utilisation of our expertise for construction of railway lines in foreign countries; and

(b) Contracts with prospective buyers are being maintained through exchange of visits and with the help of Indian missions abroad. Offers worth over Rs. 500 million have already been made by India and these are being pursued.

Statement

Sr. No.	Country	Item	Approx. value (Rs. million)
1	2	3	4
(A)	*Wagons*		
1.	Iran	163 wagons	110·2
2.	Tanzania	30 wagons	
3.	Zamibia	30 Tank wagons	
4.	Ceylon	30 Wagons	
5.	Uganda	250 Wagons	
6.	Nigeria	50 Wagons	
7.	Bangladesh	66 Hopper Wagons	
(B)	*Coaches*		
1.	Philippines	30 coaches	93·22
2.	Uganda	20 coaches	
3.	Nigeria	32 Brake Vans	

1	2	3	4
c) *Locomotives*			
1	Tanzania	9 Diesel Locomotives	48·60
(D) *Misc. spares*			
1.	Various countries		12·63
	TOTAL		264·68

Import of Drugs by M/s La Medica Drug Deal Corporation and Medipac

3314. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has the Government received complaints against the firms M/s La Medica, Drug Deal Corporation and Medipac regarding import of drugs—Prednisolone, Analgin and Niacinamide;

(b) whether Government investigated the matter regarding import and disposal of various drugs by the above firms;

(c) whether Government have suffered any loss due to illegal business of these firms and if so, to what extent; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Before receipt of and independently of the complaints, the Bombay Custom House had detected, in 1973, three cases of unauthorised importation of drugs by M/s. La Medica and M/s. Drug Deal Corporation. The Collector of Customs, Bombay had confiscated the goods in all these three cases and also imposed penalties on these firms under the Customs Act. Appeals against the Collector's orders, filed by these firms with the Central Board of Excise and Customs, are pending decision.

Complaints, alleging evasion of direct taxes by these firms, are also being investigated. The extent of the tax evasion would be known on completion of the investigations.

The Enforcement Directorate are also investigating into the possible violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973.

The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has also debarred the three firms and their directors from receiving import licences, Customs Clearance Permits and allotment of imported material through S.T.C., M.M.T.C. or any other similar agencies, for the licensing years April-March, 1973 to April-March, 1977

Transport charges paid by M.M.T.C.

3315. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the transport charges paid to Kothari (Transport Co.) By M.M.T.C. during the last three years for the transport of ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): M.M.T.C. has not entered into any agreement with Kothari (Transport Co.) for the transport of ore. The question of any payment to them by M.M.T.C., therefore, does not arise.

Export of Minerals

3316. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore, copper, brass and other minerals are exported abroad; and

(b) if so, the value of above minerals in raw form exported in 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir, except copper. Brass is not a mineral.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

	Type of Minerals	Exports during 1976-77 (Value in Rs. lakhs)	
	Major Minerals		
1	Iron Ore	14885·00	23885.00
	M.M.T.C		
	GOAN Exporters	9000·00	
2	Mica (Processed)	1737·00	
3	Coal	1573·13	
4	Manganese Ore	2143·00	
	Minor Minerals		
1	Bauxite	51·35	
2	Chrome Ore	2670·00	
3	Barytes	860·58	
4	Sillimanite	4·42	
5	Kyanite	66·82	
6	Marble	7·52	
7	Other Building Stone	322·93	
8	Pakur Stone	17·93	
9	Other Granite	368.86	
10	Gypsum	16·21	
11	Lime Stone	62·39	
12	Sand	0·81	
13	Dolomite	6·61	
14	Bentonite	59·83	
15	Salt	142·03	
16	Quartz	25·69	
17	Felspar	28·75	
18	Steatite Block	9·73	
19	Steatite Powder	56·80	
20	Ilmenite	208·74	
21	Titanium	7·57	

Pact for Canadian Fertilizers

3317. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed a 27-crore rupees pact for Canadian fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A loan Agreement for C $ 32 million (equivalent of Rs. 27.05 crores approx.) was signed with the Government of Canada on 6th October, 1977 for financing the import of fertilizers and fertilizer materials (Muriate of Potash, Urea and Sulphur) and freight costs thereon. The loan carries no interest, service or commitment charges and is repayable in 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years. Muriate of Potash worth about C$ 23 million has so far been contracted for against the loan. This is expected to be shipped in full by the end of March 1978. MMTC are considering placing of further orders against the balance funds.

Fish Freezing Plant in Tamil Nadu and Export of Fish etc.

3318. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether fish freezing plants in private sectors and in State Sectors

have been commissioned in Tamil Nadu in the last three years for export purposes;

(b) if so, the total quantity and the amount for which fish, prawns, frogs etc. have been exported from Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the countries to which they were exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. 11 freezing plants in private sector and one in State sector have been commissioned for export purposes in Tamil Nadu in the last three years.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Exports of Marine Products through ports in Tamil Nadu

Q: Quantity in tonnes
V: Value in Rs. lakhs

Item		Exports			Destination
		1974	1975	1976	
Frozen Shrimp .	Q:	2582	3262	3764	USA, Japan, West Europe.
	V:	760	1140	2041	
Frozen Froglegs . .	Q:	274	222	626	USA, Japan, West Europe,
	V:	52	40	156	Singapore.
Frozen Lobster Tail . .	Q:	4	63	38	USA, Japan, West Europe.
	V:	1	19	19	
Dried Fish	Q:	1305	1975	3240	Singapore, Sri Lanka,
	V:	37	58	102	Malaysia.
Dried Prawn	Q:	27	11	5	Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singa-
	V:	2	1	2	pore, Australia.
Sharkfins & Fish Maws .	Q:	97	92	99	Singapore, Hong Kong, USA,
	V:	26	29	55	West Europe.
Others	Q:	131	240	193	USA, West Europe, Canada,
	V:	11	47	39	Singapore.
TOTAL .	Q:	4420	5865	7965	
	V:	889	1334	2414	

Cold Storages for Marine Products in Coastal Areas

3319. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have observed that the Marine Products Export Authority have been very tardy in the development of coastal cold storages resulting into losses of its own harvests;

(b) if so, the steps being contemplated to build up such cold storages in Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(c) whether private parties as have been entrusted to procure their own trawlers would be given facilities for storing their catches in the proposed coastal cold storages; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor and Government's policy thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The Marine Products Export Development Authority has taken steps to construct frozen storages at Cochin and Calcutta and has identified sites for frozen storages at Paradeep, Visakhapatnam and Madras. At all the sites however it was found that the available capacities are in excess of the present demand. It has, therefore, been decided in consultation with the industry to reduce the capacities originally proposed for frozen storages at Cochin and Calcutta. It has further been decided to defer the proposal for creation of frozen storage facilities at other major ports pending further assessment of the impact of the new storages.

(c) The storage facilities will be made available to all persons in marine product industry.

(d) The question does not arise.

Visit of Prime Minister and Party to USSR by Air India Flight

3320. SHRI K. MALLANNA
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India plane that carried the Prime Minister of India recently and his party to Moscow, was for the public and in the books of the national carrier a scheduled flight, but in reality it was a re-routed, rescheduled chartered flight causing Air India a loss of over Rs. 4 lakhs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the flight was re-routed and re-scheduled to pick up the Prime Minister and his party on his week's official tour of Russia; and

(c) if not, the number of persons that were travelling in it as well as the details regarding the procedure of booking the seats according to rules?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Air India plane that carried the Prime Minister and his party to Moscow recently, was a re-routed and re-scheduled flight. Air-India did not suffer a loss of over Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

(c) The total number of passengers booked on AI-127 flight was 27, but due to subsequent cancellations, the number of passengers that finally boarded at Bombay was 8. On arrival at Delhi, all the 8 passengers desired transfer to another Air-India flight No. AI-109 leaving for London, as flight No. AI-127 had been provided with a ground halt of 4 hours for rectification of snags, if any. Finally, AI-127 left with 10 passengers consisting of Prime Minister and his party. No restriction was placed on the number of passengers who could travel by this flight.

Property confiscated by Government from Smugglers

3321. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many people are listed as smugglers with the Government and against how many such persons (i) court proceedings and (ii) investigations are in progress;

(b) how much worth of property has been confiscated by Government from the smugglers under the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act (SAFEMFOPA); and

(c) the outcome of the appeal made by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan to the smugglers to give up their nefarious activities and what does the Government propose to do in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Reports received by the Government indicate that the value of the properties forfeited by the Competent Authorities under the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976, upto 31-10-1977 is Rs. 3.54 crores.

(c) Presumably, the Question refers to the pledge taken by over 100 smugglers before Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan to abjure smuggling and help the Government in its anti-smuggling efforts. The reports received by the Government indicate that these smugglers are lying low and have not restarted smuggling activities. Government is, however, keeping a watch over their activities.

स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, नौगाछिया द्वारा ग्रामीण किसानों को दिया गया ऋण

3322. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नौगाछिया, बिहार में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया ने वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में ग्रामीण किसानों को कितना ऋण दिया तथा उक्त अवधि में व्यापारियों को कितना ऋण दिया ;

(ख) क्या उक्त बैंक का कार्यकरण लघु उद्योगों के विस्तार में बाधक सिद्ध हो रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) (क) नौगाछिया, बिहार में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा किसानों और व्यापारियों को दी गई रकम नीचे दिखलाई गई है :

(लाख रुपए)

	1976-77		1977-78 (1-4-77 से 31-10-77)	
राशि		वित्त पोषित खातों/यूनिटों की संख्या	राशि	वित्त पोषित खातों/यूनिटों की संख्या
किसान .	7.49	275	7.77	334
व्यापारी .	2.43	121	2.92	826

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की नौगाछिया शाखा ने लघु उद्योगों को निम्नलिखित ऋण दिए :—

	1976-77	1977-78 1-4-77 से 31-10-77
लघु उद्योगों को दी गई ऋण की रकम	1.32 लाख रुपए	1.75 लाख रुपए
वित्त पोषित यूनिटों की संख्या .	115	121

इस प्रकार नौगाछिया शाखा ने 1976–77 और 1977–78 के दौरान कृषि व्यापार और उद्योग के क्षेत्रों में दिए गए अग्रिमों की रकम और खातों की संख्या में वृद्धि की है। और अपने कार्यचालन क्षेत्र में इसके द्वारा वह अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिए ऋण की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है।

Transfer of Provident Fund Accounts of Government Employees

3323. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAWHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Provident Fund Accounts of the Government Employees maintained by the respective Accountants General are proposed to be transferred to the respective Pay and Accounts Offices under the scheme of 'Departmentalisation of Accounts' without proper reconciliation;

(b) if so, how far it will be possible for the offices of the Pay and Accounts Officers to reconcile the faulty Accounts more, so, when the respective Accountants General have all along not been able to reconcile them so far; and

(c) why can the Accounts not be transferred only after their proper reconciliation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI (H. M. PATEL): (a) Under the Scheme of departmentalisation of accounts implemented in phases at the Centre, the responsibility for maintenance of the Provident Fund accounts of the Central Government employees upto March, 1976 rested with the Accountants General and thereafter with the Pay and Accounts Officers attached to various Ministries. Except the Accountant General, Central Revenues, all other Accountants General were also responsible for the issue of 'Annual Accounts Statements' for the year 1975-76 and after this work was completed, the ledger cards/folios showing the balances in the accounts of the subscribers and detailing the missing credits/debits and outstanding advances etc., were to be transferred to the Pay and Accounts Officers. The bulk of the accounts have already been received from the Accountants General. The Provident Fund accounts maintained by the Accountant General, Central Revenues were transferred to the Ministry of Finance on "as is where is" basis.

(b) Pay and Accounts Officers have been instructed to initiate action for tracing the missing credits/debits in the subscribers' accounts transferred by the Accountants General and seek from them whatever information/assistance is required in that regard. In order to facilitate this work, the Pay and Accounts Officers have been delegated powers for adjusting missing credits/debits on the basis of collateral evidence:

(c) With the departmentalisation of accounts at the Centre and relieving the Comptroller and Auditor General of India of the responsibility of maintaining accounts, it would not have been feasible to retain the Provident Fund balances with him merely for the purpose of adjustment of missing credits/debits. Besides, the transfer of balances became necessary as after departmentalisation, it was no more possible for the Accountants General to operate on the Central Government balances without which the missing credits/debits cannot be adjusted in the individual accounts.

Strike by Employees of Nationalised Banks

3324. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers' cadres and/or the clerical and lower grades cad-

res in one or more nationalised banks in the country went on a token/longer strike during the months April 1977 to November 1977;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, including the duration of strikes, the causes for going on strikes, and the concessions etc., if any, granted as a result of such strikes; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to prevent such strikes from taking place at all?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Indian Banks Association which negotiates wage revision with the bank employees on behalf of the Indian banking industry has reported that the bank employees in many of the nationalised banks have been conducting a programme of agitation at the industry level which included token strikes for two hours on 18th, 29th August and 13th September, 1977 and a full day's strike on 27th September, 1977. The main demands of the bank employees have been revision of wages, payment of bonus and relief of office-bearers to do trade union work during office hours (referred to as restoration of trade union rights). The whole day strike on 27th September, 1977 was joined in by the officers of the nationalised banks and State Bank of India Group who were mainly protesting against the implementation of the Pillai Committee Report on the standarisation of pay-scales, allowances and perquisites of officers in banks.

Indian Banks Association has advised the unions of bank employees that it is premature to discuss wage revision until the Government's income and wage policy is announced. As regards the Pillai Committee's Report on standardisation of pay scales, allowances and perquisites to officers, Government have already accepted the recommendations of the Pillai Committee with certain modifications and have advised the nationalised banks to initiate necessary steps for their implementation.

Payment of Income Tax by M/s. HIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat, Haryana

3325. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax paid by M/s. HIMCO Laboratories (Sonepat) Haryana, year-wise since 1973;

(b) whether the said concern has not paid Income-tax arrears; and

(c) if so, the total amount of arrears and the reasons for not recovering the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The amount of income-tax paid by M/s Himco Laboratories, Sonepat since 1973 is given below financial year-wise:

Financial year	Amount of tax paid during the year
1973-74	Nil
1974-75	Nil
1975-76	Nil
1976-77	Nil
1977-78	Rs. 257

(b) and (c). As on 30-9-77, an amount of Rs. 1,126 was due from the company. This demand was raised on 9th June, 1977 and steps, in accordance with law, are being taken to recover the amount.

Reservation of Posts for S.C./S.T. in Collectorates of Central Excise and Customs

3326. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6298 on the 5th August, 1977 regarding reservation of Class I and II posts for persons belonging to S.C./S.T. in Collectorates of Central Excise and Customs and state:

(a) the total number of posts filled up in Group 'A' from Group 'B' and in Group 'B' from Group 'C' separately in the various Collectorates/Customs Houses during the period from 1st July, 1976, to 30th June, 1977 and the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees appointed against these posts;

(b) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in these grades which were carried forward; and

(c) whether any special steps are being taken by the Government to fill up these posts from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) (i) Promotions from Group 'B' to Group 'A' are not made separately for each Collectorate/Custom House but on an All-India basis. A Departmental Promotion Committee for preparing a panel of Group 'B' Officers for regular promotion to Group 'A' posts in the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Group 'A' took place in April/May, 1976 and orders of promotion were issued on the 10th June, 1976. Most of the approved officers assumed charge of Group 'A' posts only after 1st July, 1976. A statement giving the required information in respect of these promotions is at statement I. [*Laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1314/77].

(ii) Apart from the regular promotions made in June, 1976, two batches of ad hoc promotions of 100 officers each were made in June, 1976 and March, 1977. These ad hoc promotions included 5 Scheduled Caste Officers.

(iii) A statement showing the number of Group 'C' officers promoted to Group 'B' posts in the various Central Excise Collectorates and Custom Houses from the 1st July, 1976 to the 30th June, 1977 is at Statement II. [*Laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1314/77].

(b) According to the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel, there is no provision to carry forward the vacancies in Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts filled by promotion of Group 'B' and Group 'C' officers respectively.

(c) The zone of consideration for promotion of Group 'B' Officers to the lowest rung of Group 'A' Service and of Group 'C' Officers to Group 'B' posts in the Customs and Central Excise Departments is normally three times the number of vacancies to be filled. However, in accordance with the general instructions of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and with a view to giving adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees, the zone of consideration is extended upto five times the number of vacancies to be filled in the higher grade, if the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees within the normal zone of consideration and found fit for promotion does not come up to the prescribed quotas (15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2 per cent for Scheduled Tribes). Further, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees found fit for promotion and coming within the prescribed quotas are included in

the panel irrespective of the number of "outstanding" or "very good" officers in the general category.

मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, हुबली, कलकत्ता द्वारा आयकर की अदायगी

3327. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, हुगली, मुख्यालय–2, इंडिया एक्सचेंज प्लेस, कलकत्ता, के विरुद्ध अनियमितताओं के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस कम्पनी के मालिकों ने हाल ही में कम्पनी के बहुत से दस्तावेज अथवा लेखा-पुस्तकें जला दी थी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) इस कम्पनी के चालू होने से अब तक, इसके शेयरधारियों तथा मालिकों ने वर्ष-वार कितनी राशि का आय-कर अदा किया और इस खाते में उनके द्वारा अभी तक कितनी राशि देय है तथा उसे वसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्ला) :(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) शिकायतों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विभिन्न तरीकों से आय-कर की चोरी किये जाने का आरोप लगाया गया है ।

आय-कर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा नवम्बर, 1977 में, मैसर्स नालीकूल (प्रा०) लि० के कारखाने तथा मुख्य कार्यालय का, प्रबन्ध निदेशक, श्री के० भुटेरिया, भूतपूर्व सचिव श्री ए० सी भुटेरिया के कार्यालय तथा निवास स्थानों के परिसरों की और निदेशक श्री एस० बी० सिंह डूगर, के निवास स्थान की भी तलाशी लेने तथा अभिग्रहण की कार्यवाही की गई है ।

इस कार्यवाही के परिणामत: 1.8 लाख रुपये की नकदी के अतिरिक्त बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लेखा पुस्तकें, दस्तावेज भी पकड़े गये हैं । छः लाकर भी सील कर दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). मैसर्स नालीकूल (प्रा०) लिमिटेड के कारखाना-परिसरों की तलाशी के दौरान, कम्पनी के रोकड़िया ने कहा कि मुख्य कार्यालय के अनुदेशों के अधीन कुछ लेखा-पुस्तकें जला दी गई थीं । किन्तु, श्री ए० सी० भुटेरिया ने इस प्रकार के अनुदेश जारी किये जाने से इन्कार किया । मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

(ङ) एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है, जिसमें इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना दी गई है ।

विवरण

मैसर्स नालीकूल (प्रा०) लिमिटेड के 7,500 शेयरों में से 7,150 शेयर श्री के० भुटेरिया, श्री ए० सी० भुटेरिया तथा श्री एन० राम० गांधी के हैं । उनके सम्बन्ध में कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1961-62 के लिए तथा उससे बाद के वर्षों के लिए मांगी गई सूचना निम्नानुसार है :—

(i) श्री के० भुटेरिया

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष	अदा की गई मांग (रु०)	बकाया पड़ी रकम (रु०)
1961–62	12522	कुछ नहीं
1962–63	6871	
1963–64	7698	
1964–65	6473	
1965–66	7986	
1966–67	7166	
1967–68	7771	
1968–69	8492	
1969–70	27143	
1970–71	24982	
1971–72	19547	
1972–73	30438	
1973–74	24183	
1974–75	27772	
1975–76	24269	
1976–77 अदा किया गया अग्रिम कर तथा कर की स्रोत पर की गई कटौती	29050	—

(ii) श्री ए० सी० भुटेरिया

1961–62	1590	कुछ नहीं
1962–63	2130	
1963–64	3479	
1964–65	1409	
1965–66	1391	
1966–67	2700	
1967–68	4363	
1968–69	2435	
1969–70	4396	
1970–71	2717	
1971–72	8969	
1972–73	4885	
1973–74	2394	
1974–75	3514	

कर निर्धारण वर्ष	अदा की गई मांग (रु०)	बकाया पड़ी रकम (रु०)
(iii) श्री नाथमल गांधी		
1961–62	कोई मांग नहीं	
1962–63	15	कुछ नहीं
1963–64	308	
1964–65	711	
1965–66	321	
1966–67	1542	
1967–68	462	
1968–69	272	
1969–70	608	
1970–71	960	
1071–72	1556	
1972–73	916	
1973–74	920	920 वसूली की कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है।

राजस्थान में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए विशेष योजना

3328. **श्री मोठालाल पटेल** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान राज्य के पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर अधिकतम संख्या में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के विचार से उनके विकास के लिए विशेष योजना तैयार कर रही है; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या भरतपुर, सवाई माधोपुर, अलवर, बीकानेर, माउंट आबू, चित्तौड़गढ़, जैसलमेर आदि नगरों का निकट भविष्य में विकास करने का विचार है, क्योंकि ये नगर ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से और वन्य जीव शरण स्थलों के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं; यदि हां, तो वहा पर विकास कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). पर्यटन विभाग ने राजस्थान में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार नहीं की है । तथापि, 31–8–77 को हुये राज्यों के पर्यटन मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सेक्टरों में प्रारम्भ की जाने वाली योजनाओं पर विचार करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें अपने-अपने राज्यों में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए 'परस्पेक्टिव प्लान' तयार करेंगी । राजस्थान और अन्य राज्यों में विकास के लिए पर्यटन केन्द्रों का चुना जाना इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर्यटन सेक्टर के लिए कितने साधन उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश पर्वतीय विकास निगम को प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय सहायता

3329. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश पर्वतीय विकास निगम को कितनी राशि की सहायता और अनुदान देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ; और

(ख) उक्त निगम द्वारा यह सहायता और अनुदान राशि किन विकास कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च की जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग के पास वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश पर्वतीय विकास निगम को अनुदान के रूप में देने के लिए कोई निधियां नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal to reconstitute E.C.G.C. into an Export Bank

3330. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration with Government to re-constitute the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) into an Export Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration to re-constitute the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation into an Export Bank. However, there is a scheme to set up a Foreign Trade Bank of India of which the ECGC might form a part. Thinking on this Scheme is in too preliminary a stage as to be able to give any worthwhile details at present.

विदेशों को जूतों और चप्पलों का निर्यात

3331. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें 1976-77 और 1977-78 में विदेशों को जूतों और चप्पलों का निर्यात करने के लाइसेंस दिए गये थे; और

(ख) इन फर्मों के माध्यम से सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) विदेशों को जूते तथा चप्पलों के निर्यात के लिए निर्यात लाइसेंसों की आवश्यकता नहीं होती । तथापि सभी प्रकार के जूते तथा चप्पलों के निर्यात राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से ही किये जा सकते हैं ।

(ख) 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान सभी प्रकार के जूतों तथा चप्पलों आदि के निर्यातों से कमाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा के अनुमानित आंकड़े निम्नोल्लेख प्रकार हैं :--

(मूल्य करोड़ रुपयों में)

	जूते तथा चप्पल आदि/ संघटक
1976-77	28.79 (जहाज पर मूल्य)
1977-78 (प्राक्कलित) (अप्रैल-अक्तूबर)	10.82 (बिक्री मूल्य)

विदेशों को पटसन का निर्यात

3332. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से विदेशों को पटसन का निर्यात करने का और देश में पटसन उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी एजेन्सियां स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) तथा (ख). सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण कच्चे पटसन को राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से निर्यात करने की कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है । भारतीय जूट निगम की स्थापना विशेष रूप से उपजकर्ताओं को उचित लाभ दिलाने के उद्देश्य से कच्चे पटसन की खरीद करने के लिए की गई है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय की हिन्दी समिति का पुनर्गठन

3333. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय की हिन्दी समिति का पुनर्गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और समिति में उनकी नियुक्ति किस मापदंड के अनुसार की गई ;

(ग) क्या इस पुनर्गठित समिति में संसद् सदस्यों को भी शामिल किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार कुछ संसद् सदस्यों को परामर्शदाता के रूप में नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) से (ग). वित्त मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति को पुनर्गठित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). जी, हां । मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति में संसद् के चार सदस्य नामजद किये जाने होते हैं, जिनमें दो सदस्य लोक सभा के होते हैं तथा दो राज्य सभा के ।

Star Nite organised in Ashoka Hotel by Delhi Flying Clubs

3334. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5392 on the 29th July, 1977 regarding a Star Nite organised in Ashoka Hotel by Delhi Flying Club and state:

(a) the progress of the matter stated to be under investigation; and

(b) the name of the bank in which the balance of amount was deposited and also the mode of its operation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The enquiry in the case has not yet been completed by CBI and is likely to take some time.

(b) It has been reported by the Delhi Flying Club that the collection and account of the Star Nite organised at Ashoka Hotel by them was deposited with the State Bank of Saurashtra, Connaught Place, New Delhi, in the name of Delhi Flying Club Ltd. The Account consisting of fixed deposit and savings bank account, is operated under the joint signatures of the Club President Shri B. R. Chopra and Secretary Shri G. B. Saxena.

Commission paid by Indian Airlines to Travel Agencies on sale of Tickets

3335. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5375 on the 29th July, 1977 regarding sale of Air Tickets by Travel Agencies in Delhi and state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines pay any commission/discount to the Travel Agencies for sale of air tickets;

(b) if so, the rate of such commission/discount with total amount paid to various Agencies in Delhi during the last two years (1975-76 and 1976-77); and

(c) steps proposed to increase the sale by Indian Airlines itself to meet the deficit of earning on sale of air-tickets?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Commission to the appointed agents is paid at the rate of 5 per cent on domestic passenger and cargo sales and at 8 per cent on international passenger sales. The total amount of commission paid to the various recognised travel agents in Delhi amounted to Rs. 37.68 lakhs in 1975-76 and Rs. 46.85 lakhs in 1976-77.

(c) Commission paid to travel agents is a normal business expenditure of an airline. Services provided by a travel agent include liberal credit facilities, hand delivery of documents, rail and hotel reservations, etc. Travel agents also provide additional sales outlets effectively and save the airlines from the overhead expenses. Sales by Indian Airlines offices as well as by the travel agents have been showing an increased trend as more capacity is made available on the Corporation's services.

City Booking Office of Indian Airlines New Delhi

3336. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5309 on the 29th July, 1977 regarding shifting of City Booking Office of Indian Airlines, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the difference of rent paid earlier and being paid now for office building (booking office) is commensurate with its earnings; and

(b) if not, what alternative steps are proposed to be taken to make up this difference, which was to have an impact on Indian Airlines economy?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि कार्य के लिये दिये गये ऋण

3337. **श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने कृषि कार्यों के लिए कितना ऋण दिया है तथा उसमें से कितना ऋण वसूल नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र को दिए गए कुल ऋण में से किसानों को कितने प्रतिशत ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र को पिछले तीन वर्षों में दिए गए ऋणों में से बकाया रह गई रकम नीचे दी गई है :—

(करोड़ रुपए)

	वर्ष के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति		
	मार्च 1975	मार्च 1976	मार्च 1977
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह	239.86	325.80	469.84
14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक . .	488.25	634.58	766.80
जोड़ .	728.11	960.38	1236.64

यह समझा जाता है कि वसूल न हुई रकम से मतलब अति देय रकम से है । जून, 1974 से जून, 1976 तक की अतिदेय रकमों की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

(लाख रुपए)

	जून, 1974		जून, 1975		जून, 1976	
	अतिदेय रकम	मांग से प्रतिशतता	अतिदेय रकम	मांग से प्रतिशतता	अतिदेय रकम	मांग से प्रतिशतत
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह	2684.27	48.6	4014.15	42.2	5011.59	43.0
14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	7718.56	52.4	10784.67	53.4	13656.90	51.0
जोड़ .	10402.83	51.3	14798.82	49.8	18668.49	49.0

(ख) प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों को दिए गए अग्रिमों में से कृषि के अग्रिमों की प्रतिशतता नीचे दी गई है :—

	मार्च 1975	मार्च 1976	मार्च 1977
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह .	36.0	40.7	44.0
14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक . . .	38.4	39.6	38.8
जोड़ . .	37.6	40.0	40.6

Loss to Indian Airlines due to Non-Co-operation of Employees on Bonus Issue

3338. SHRI PRASANNBAHI MEHTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made as to how much Indian Airlines suffered a loss due to non-cooperation of the employees agitating on the issue of bonus in the months of September and October;

(b) if so, whether after the agreement was reached the flights which were cut during the period had been restored;

(c) if so, whether the efficiency of the Indian Airlines has declined to a larger extent;

(d) if so, whether recently the flights had to be cut short due to mechanical trouble immediately after take off; and

(e) if so, the number of times and the reasons in each case and the total loss suffered?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No separate information regarding loss suffered by Indian Airlines due to the non-cooperation of employees' agitation on the bonus issue has been maintained by Indian Airlines. The loss of revenue due to cancellation of services during September-October, 1977, is estimated at Rs. 28 lakhs, besides the recurring loss of about Rs. 11 lakhs per month due to withdrawal of two aircraft from service in October, 1977.

(b) The flights curtailed due to agitation, will be restored progressively as and when backlog of work on the aircraft is cleared.

(c) No, Sir. Though there were delays and cancellations, technical efficiency affecting safety has not impaired.

(d) and (e). During September and October, 1977, only on 10 occasions (out of a total of 14,255 take-offs), the aircraft had to return to base for rectification of snags. In all cases, excepting one, the flights were operated after rectification of the snags, and there was no loss of revenue. On one occasion, the service had to be cancelled and all, excepting two passengers who cancelled their journeys, were accommodated in other services of Indian Airlines and its pool partner.

World Bank Aid

3339. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total aid received by India from the world bank during the year ending 30th June, 1977, together with the projects benefited by the same with the nature of productivity achieved therefrom; and

(b) the prospects of World Bank aid in the year ending June 1978 together with beneficiary States and projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Projects amounting to US $ 819.0 million were negotiated for assistance from the World Bank group during the Bank's fiscal year ending 30th June, 1977. The details of these projects are shown in Statement I enclosed. These projects are designed to increase productivity in the fields of agriculture including fisheries, irrigation and energy; and augment infrastructural facilities in the urban, transport and telecommunication sectors. The total aid reimbursements during this year both from new as well as on-going projects amounted to US $ 642.1 million.

(b) The World Bank group has indicated project aid of the order of $ 1100 million for the Bank's fiscal year ending 30th June, 1978. Out of this, agreement for new projects

amounting to $ 208.0 million have been signed upto 31st October, 1977.

These projects are shown in the Statement in Statement II enclosed.

Statement I

Agreement signed with World Bank/IDA during Bank's Filal year 1977

US $ Million

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount	Coverage
	World Bank		
1	IDBI (SFC) II Project	40·00	All India
2	National Seeds Project	25·00	Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.
3	Sixth Telecommunications	80·00	All India
4	Bombay Urban Transport Project	29·00	Maharashtra
5	Gujarat Fisheries Project	14·00	Gujarat
6	Bombay High Pipeline Project	150·00	Maharashtra
	IDA		
7	Kerala Agricultural Development Project	30·00	Kerala
8	Orissa Agricultural Development Project	20·00	Orissa
9	Singrauli Super Thermali Power Project	150·00	Uttar Pradesh
10	Madras Urban Development Project	24·00	Tamil Nadu
11	Gujarat Fisheries Project	4·00	Gujarat
12	West Bengal Agricultural Research and Extension Project	12·00	West Bengal
13	Madhya Pradesh Agricultural and Research Project	10·00	Madhya Pradesh
14	Second ARDC Project	200·00	All India
15	Pariyar Vaigai Irrigation Project	23·00	Tamil Nadu
16	Assam Agricultural Development Project	8·00	Assam
	GRAND TOTAL	819·00	

Statement II

Agreement signed with World Bank/IDA during Bank's Fiscal year 1977
(Upto October 31, 1977)

US Million

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount	Coverage
	IBRD		
1	Twelfth ICICI Project	80·00	All India
	IDA		
2	Maharashtra Irrigation Project	70·00	Maharashtra
3	Orissa Irrigation Project	58·00	Orissa
	GRAND TOTAL	208·00	

मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नालीकूल हुगली पर मारा गया छापा

3340. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आय कर विभाग या गुप्त सूचना विभाग ने गत तीन वर्षों से मसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नालीकूल, जि० हुगली के कार्यालय पर कोई छापा मारा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो छापा मारने का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था तथा सरकार को किस प्रकार की सामग्री और आशाजनक कागजात प्राप्त हुये तथा उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या कम्पनी में शेयरधारियों अथवा कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये जा रहे घोटाले के बारे में क्षेत्रीय आयकर विभाग (गुप्त सूचना निरीक्षण) को कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां गत तीन वर्षों में किस सीमा तक घोटाला और अनियमितायें हुई तथा किस प्रकार की हुई और इन घोटालों और अनियमितताओं के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्ला): (क) और (ख). आयकर प्राधिकारियों ने नवम्बर, 1977 में, मैसर्स नलीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के कारखाने और प्रधान कार्यालय, प्रबन्ध निदेशक श्री के०भुटेरिया, भूतपूर्व सचिव श्री ए० सी० भुटेरिया के कार्यालय और आवासीय परिसरों की और निदेशक श्री एस० बी० सिंह दुग्गर के निवास की भी आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 132 के अन्तर्गत तलाशी लेने और अभिग्रहण की कार्यवाही की है ।

इस कार्यवाही के कारण, 1 लाख 80 हजार रुपये की नकदी के अलावा, बड़ी संख्या में लेखा-पुस्तकें/दस्तावेज पकड़े गये हैं । छः लाकरों को भी सील कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) ऐसी शिकायतें श्री के० भुटेरिया और श्री ए० सी० भुटेरिया के सम्बन्ध में कलकत्ता स्थित आयकर विभाग के आसूचना पक्ष को प्राप्त हुई थीं ।

(घ) करापवंचन की सीमा और की गई अनियमितताओं के स्वरूप का, जांच-पड़ताल पूरी होने पर पता चलेगा । जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है ।

जीवन बीमा निगम की एजेंसियां

3341. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या जीवन बीमा निगम की 90 प्रतिशत एजेन्सियां उन लोगों की पत्नियों के नामों में हैं जो वास्तव में एजन्ट का काम करते हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : जी, नहीं । 31-3-1977 को जीवन बीमा निगम के लगभग 1,42,000 एजेन्टों में से महिला ऐजेन्टों की संख्या केवल 32,000 थी । जीवन बीमा निगम के ऐजेंटों पर एजेन्ट विनियमों के उपबन्ध लागू होते हैं और ऐजेंटों की भर्ती प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षा से सम्बन्धित विनियमों के उपबन्ध इस उद्देश्य से बनाए गए है जिससे कि बेनामी एजेंसियों को रोका जा सके । विनियमों के अन्तर्गत एजेंटों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे व्यवसाय प्राप्त करने और उसके बाद तत्सम्बन्धी सेवाएं प्रदान करने के कार्य में सक्रिय रूप से लगे रहें । यदि जीवन बीमा निगम को यह पता लग जाये कि अमुक एजेंट इस काम में नहीं लगा है तो वह उसकी एजेंसी समाप्त कर देता है ।

बैंक आफ राजस्थान द्वारा श्री संजय गांधी को थैली भेंट करना

3342. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बैंक आफ राजस्थान लिमिटेड द्वारा श्री संजय गांधी की जयपुर यात्रा के दौरान उनको 70,000 रुपए की थैली भेंट करना और युवा कांग्रेस की पत्रिका के लिए विज्ञापनों के रूप में लाखों रुपए का अंशदान देना सार्वजनिक धन का दुरुपयोग नहीं है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने यह सूचित किया है कि बैंक आफ राजस्थान द्वारा संजय गांधी को थैली भेंट करने से सम्बन्धित आरोप की बैंक के रिकार्ड में पाई गई सूचना से पुष्टि नहीं होती। रिजर्व बैंक ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि यद्यपि बैंक अधिकतर सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं और सामाजिक संगठनों आदि द्वारा प्रकाशित स्मारिकाओं में विज्ञापन प्रकाशित करने के लिए छोटी राशियां देता रहा है तथापि यह आरोप कि बैंक ने युवक कांग्रेस की पत्रिकाओं के लिए विज्ञापनों के रूप में लाखों रुपयों का अंशदान दिया है, बैंक के रिकार्ड से सिद्ध नहीं होता।

राजस्थान बैंक में श्री राम विलास गुप्ता की नियुक्ति

3343. **श्री जगदीश माथुर प्रसाद** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि श्री राम विलास गुप्ता को, जिसे शिवपुर न्यायालय ने एक धोखा धड़ी के मामले में दोषी पाया था, बैंक के नियमों का उल्लघंन करके बैंक आफ राजस्थान की सेवा में लेने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : बैंक आफ राजस्थान गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थित एक बैंक है। गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थित बैंकों में होने वाली नियुक्तियों का मामला पूर्णतः बैंक के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है।

2. अलबत्ता, बैंक ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को सूचित किया है कि वह श्री राम विलास गुप्ता की नियुक्ति करते समय उनके पूर्व परिचय से अनभिज्ञ था। दिसम्बर, 1975 में, बैंक को पता चला कि श्री राम विलास गुप्ता 3 सितम्बर, 1964 से पहले नगर पालिका शिवपुर कलां, मध्य प्रदेश में नाकेदार के रूप में कार्य करते रहे हैं। उन पर 118.80 रुपये की राशि की हेरा-फेरी का आरोप था तथा उन्हें नौकरी से निलम्बित कर दिया गया था। बाद में उन्हें बर्खास्त कर दिया गया तथा भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 409 के अन्तर्गत उन पर फौजदारी न्यायालय में अभियोग चलाया गया। किन्तु वे इस आरोप से बरी कर दिये गये।

3. इसके बाद, श्री राम विलास गुप्ता ने इस घोषणा के लिये नगर पालिका के विरुद्ध दीवानी मुकदमा दायर किया, कि वह नगर पालिका की नौकरी में निरन्तर रहे हैं तथा मजदूरी और अन्य लाभों के हकदार हैं। फौजदारी न्यायालय ने यह फैसला दिया कि नगर पालिका ने इस कर्मचारी को पूर्णतः वैध रूप से बर्खास्त किया है और उसके द्वारा दायर मुकदमा समय बाधित (टाइम बार्ड) है। श्री गुप्ता ने निचले न्यायालय के फैसले के विरुद्ध जिला न्यायाधीश शिवपुर कलां के न्यायालय में अपील दायर की है कि जो कि विचाराधीन है। क्योंकि मामला न्यायालयाधीन है, बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि वे जब अपीली न्यायालय का फैसला प्राप्त होगा तो वह इस पर फिर से विचार करेगा।

बैंक आफ राजस्थान में श्री टी० सी० जैन की नियुक्ति

3344. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि श्री टी० सी० जैन को, जिन्हें राजस्थान

सरकार द्वारा सेवा से अनिवार्यत: निवृत्त कर दिया गया था, किन परिस्थितियों में बैंक आफ राजस्थान में उच्चतम वेतन पर नियुक्त करना पड़ा था ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच०एम० पटेल) : बैंक आफ राजस्थान गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र का बैंक है । गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करना, संबंधित बैंक के कार्यक्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाला प्रशासनिक मामला है । बैंक आफ राजस्थान ने रिजर्व बैंक को सूचित किया है कि उन्हें ऐसे अधिकारी की आवश्यकता थी जिसे श्रमिक कानूनों और कार्मिक मामलों का अनुभव हो और उन्होंने श्री टी० सी० जैन को पहले संविदा पर 2 वर्ष के लिए और बाद में, निदेशक मंडल की स्वीकृति से, नियमित रूप से प्रबन्धक (कार्मिक) के पद पर नियुक्त किया । श्री जैन ने राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति से बैंक में अपना कार्यभार संभाला और उनकी नियुक्ति में कुछ भी असामान्य या अनियमित नहीं था ।

Foreign Equity allowed to Sterling tea Companies under Fera

3345. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sterling tea companies are allowed to keep 74 per cent equity in Indian Companies under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act as against 40 per cent in case of other Companies;

(b) if so, the reason for this difference;

(c) what is the deadline being given to the sterling tea companies to reduce their equity to the extent of 74 per cent; and

(d) which are the sterling tea companies operating in the country and how many of them are expected to dilute their equity within the deadline date given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Under the Guidelines laid down for the administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, foreign companies operating in India may be permitted to retain non-resident interest upto 74 or 51 or 40 per cent depending on the nature and character of the activities of the companies concerned. Tea companies have been permitted to retain non-resident interest upto 74 per cent because of the position occupied by tea in our exports.

(c) The time-limit for Indianisation expires towards the end of this year in most cases and in the first half of next year in other cases.

(d) Attention is invited to the details given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5335 dated 29-7-1977. All the companies have submitted their Indianisation proposals and they are under consideration.

Setting up of an alternative Export Agency for Coir Goods

3346. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a substantial percentage of the coir goods exported from Alleppey and the surrounding areas by licensed exporters is actually manufactured by small factory owners; and

(b) whether he will consider the setting up of an alternative exporting agency so as to ensure fair prices for the actual producers and reasonable wages for the workmen employed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fair prices for producers and reasonable wages for workers are sought to be ensured by the Coir Board through its Purchase Price (Enforcement) Scheme, 1976.

Cashewnuts Industries in Kanyakumari District (Tamil Nadu)

3347. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of industries engaged in cashewnuts have gone idle in Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu in recent years for wart of cashewnuts; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government and Tamil Nadu State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) There are reports that due to shortage of raw cashewnuts for processing some units in Tamil Nadu and other States face periods of unemployment. The minimum requirement of the industry is around 3 lakh tonnes while the indigenous production of cashewnuts is estimated to be between 1.4 to 1.85 lakh tonnes. The gap of about 1.5 lakh tonnes between the requirement and availability is to be made up from the imports. During the period of January to October in the current year, imports of raw cashewnuts have been only 61,995 tonnes compared to 67,698 tonnes during the same period in 1976 and 1,35,815 tonnes in 1975 and 1,77,289 tonnes during the same period in 1974.

(b) The Government of India have taken up schemes both in the State Sector and Central Sector for increasing the area under cashew and also for improving productivity of the existing plantations with a view to increase production of cashewnuts in the country. In addition, Cashew Corporation of India has agreed to make available funds upto Rs. 4 crores for state sponsored, viable and export oriented schemes of cashew plantations. It is learnt that Government of Tamil Nadu have also taken steps to develop schemes for laying out demonstration plots for improving cashew plantations by vegetative propagation, establishment of progeny orchards and making other R and D efforts to improve yield of cashew in the State.

Cashew Corporation of India have also entered into contracts for import of about 30,000 tonnes from the 1977-78 crop from East Africa and are hopeful about being able to import even larger quantities in the year 1978. It is expected that with the above measures, availability of raw cashewnuts to the processing industry may improve.

Transport Contractors in Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

3348. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of transport contractors operating in Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to transport ore from various points; and

(b) the money paid to them by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The number of transport contractors engaged by MMTC during the current year for transport of ore from various points is six.

(b) The money paid to various contractors engaged by MMTC during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Approximate amount paid (Rupees: Crores)
1974-75 .	4.35
1975-76 .	5.63
1976-77 .	4.32
	14.30

Proposal to stop Sale of Smuggled Goods

3349. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to stop the sale of smuggled goods in the country;

(b) whether the sale of smuggled goods through consumers cooperative societies has already been stopped; and

(c) if so, the present stock of smuggled goods with the Government warehouses and how it is going to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Government are considering the suggestion that confiscated smuggled goods should not be sold within India, but instead should be exported or destroyed.

(b) Yes, Sir. The sale of confiscated smuggled goods excepts perishable goods to National Consumer Cooperative Federation and others except Military Canteens has been recently suspended.

(c) The present stock of seized and confiscated smuggled goods in the warehouses of customs formations is reported to be the tune of Rs. 43 crores approximately. Proposals for the disposal of smuggled goods are under Government's consideration.

Benefit of Bonus to Central Government Employees

3350. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representation of Central Government and allied offices employees have been received by the Government to extend the benefit of Bonus to Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Demands have been received from various Unions/Federations for extending the benefit of bonus to Central Government employees.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to extend the benefit of bonus to Central Government employees.

Operation of "Combi" Aircraft by Air India

3351. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is considering operation of "Combi" aircraft; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above question does not arise.

Advances by Nationalised Banks to Large Business Houses

3353. SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total amount outstanding out of the amount advanced by the nationalised banks to the top five large business houses from April 1, 1977 to October 1, 1977; and

(b) what was the amount advanced by the nationalised banks to the small scale industries during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Steps to recover Loan from Pakistan

3354. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan Pakistan owes to India under financial agreements entered into with that country at the time of partition and the total interest which accrued to India in respect of this loan upto date; and

(b) what steps have been taken during the last six months to recover this loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Pakistan's partition debt to India is of the order of Rs. 300 crores; the precise amount has not so far been agreed upon despite efforts made on various occasions. Under the partition arrangements concluded in December 1947, this debt was repayable by Pakistan in Indian rupees in 50 annual equated instalments of principal and interest at 2 7/8 per cent per annum commencing from the 15th August, 1952. In the absence of any payment by Pakistan towards repayment of principal or interest, the accumulated interest, even at the normal rate (2 7/8 per cent), now exceeds the amount of debt due from Pakistan.

(b) No fresh efforts have been made during the last six months towards settlement of this issue.

Arrears of Income Tax, Wealth-tax and Gift Tax against Companies Connected with 75 Monopoly Business Houses

3355. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies connected with the 75 monopoly business houses;

(b) the total arrears till date of income-tax, wealth-tax and gift tax against these companies; and

(c) what steps were taken during the last six months to recover these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) In the light of the revised industrial licensing policy announced by the Central Government in February 1973, the term "monopoly houses" mentioned in the question is taken to refer to those undertakings registered under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 which, by themselves or together with their inter-connected undertakings, have assets of not less than Rs. 20 crores thereby attracting the provisions of section 20(a)(i) or (ii) of the said Act. The number of companies registered under section 26 of the said Act up to 31st December, 1976, which were still on the register, was 1033 and of these, the number of companies which are governed by section 20(a) of the said Act was 980.

(b) The collection of requisite information in respect of all these companies from the concerned Income-tax officers located at different places will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Information is, however, readily available in respect of cases where the outstanding income-tax demand in each case exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs or the outstanding wealth-tax or gift-tax demand in each case exceeds Rs. 25,000. According to this information, out of the aforesaid 980 companies:—

(i) *income-tax* demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in each case were outstanding against 47 companies as on 31st March 1977 and the aggregate amount of Income-tax arrears in the case of these 47 companies as on 31st March 1977 was Rs. 24.20 crores as gross arrears and Rs. 7.23 crores as net arrears;

(ii) *wealth-tax* demand exceeding Rs. 25,000 in each case was outstanding against one company as on 31st March 1977, involving an amount of Rs. 96,000; and

(iii) *gift-tax* demand exceeding Rs. 25,000 in each case was not outstanding against any company as on 31st March 1977.

(c) The phenomenon of tax arrears is a continuing one. Even though the tax outstanding at the beginning of a financial year is collected/reduced to a substantial extent by the year-end, the arrears again go up mainly because a part of the fresh tax demand raised during the course of the year cannot be fully collected on account of various reasons and becomes fresh arrears of tax at the end of the year.

Depending on the facts and circumstance of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. These steps include:—

(a) levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;

(b) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;

(c) attachment of monies due to the defaulter; and

(d) attachment and sale of movable/immovable properties.

India's Exports to E.E.C.

3356. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that E.E.C. wants India to cut its exports; and

(b) whether the renewal of multi-fibre agreement with G.A.T.T. in Geneva is going to be concluded soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) E.E.C. has not desired any cut of any general nature in our exports to the community. With regard to textiles, the E.E.C. is at present negotiating the renewal of their bilateral agreements with all supplying countries, including India, on the basis of the stabilisation of the import penetration by all suppliers at 1976 levels. The negotiations for renewing our textile agreement with the E.E.C. are in progress.

(b) Negotiations are in progress for the renewal of the Multi-fibre Agreement under the GATT which expires on 31st December, 1977.

Deposit of Money in Indian Banks by Indians living Abroad

3357. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some members of the Indian Community residing abroad have expressed their unhappiness regarding the decision to reduce the rate of interest on the deposits in our banks when the flow of foreign exchange has increased; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review its decision and attract our Indian Community abroad to deposit more and more money in Indian Banks instead of depositing it in banks of foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans Advanced by Syndicate Bank to Messers Suresh Trading Company

3358. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large sum of loans was advanced to M/s. Suresh Trading Company of Bombay as loan by Syndicate Bank without adopting the proper procedure regarding the security;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter and if so, the details regarding the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) whether a large sum of money has also been advanced to M/s. Baroda Electric Metre a/c, and if so, whether proper procedure was being maintained in this regard also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Syndicate Bank has reported that it has sanctioned credit facilities to M/s. Suresh Trading Company and Baroda Electric Meter Limited. The Bank has taken adequate safeguards to secure its advances.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions in the statutes governing Public Sector Banks, information relating to the individual constitutents of banks is not usually divulged.

Industries found guilty of evading Taxes

3359. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government that the industries found guilty of evading taxes at a 'particular limit' should not be given public position or government patronage;

(b) whether Government have recently announced any list of these habitual tax evaders who were defrauding the Government and cheating the consumers;

(c) whether Government have issued any directive to stop to them supply of raw material through Government agencies and other benefits and cancel their import licences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) have recommended that with a view to curbing tax evasion, credit facilities above Rs. 25,000 by the scheduled banks should be denied to tax evaders. Accepting the above recommendation in principle, the Government have decided that a list of—

(i) serious cases of penalties for concealment of income/wealth, where no appeal is filed or where an appeal is filed but the penalty order is partially or wholly upheld by the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal; and

(ii) all tax-payers who are convicted for tax fraud by a court on prosecution launched by the Income-tax Department should be communicated to the Department of Banking who will issue suitable instructions to the Scheduled Banks that credit faclities above Rs. 1 lakh should be denied to such tax evaders for a

period of three years from the date of their order.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Bonus to Employees of Public Undertakings

3360. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bonus is given to the employees of certain public undertakings and if so, names of public undertakings and reasons therefor;

(b) what is the criteria for giving bonus to the employees of certain undertakings; and

(c) whether it is proposed to give bonus to employees of all the public sector undertakings and also to all the Government and semi-Government servants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The employees of Public Enterprises, which fall within the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, are entitled to bonus, to the extent laid down in the Act. In respect of Public Enterprises to which the Payment of Bonus Act does not apply due to their not fulfilling the condition laid down in Section 20 of the Act, Government have decided that the employees should be paid an ex-gratia amount which they would have been entitled to get as bonus if the concerned enterprises were to fall within the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act. This decision applies to the payment of ex-gratia amount in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in 1976. Factual information about the payment of bonus/ex-gratia to employees has been received in respect of 135 Public Enterprises. Out of these, the names of the Public Enterprises in whose cases, bonus/ex-gratia has been paid or is being paid, is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1315/77].

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to extend the benefit of bonus to Central Government employees.

Investment in Different States by Public Sector Financial Institutions

3361. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in different States by Public Sector Financial Institutions other than the nationalised banks; and

(b) broad criteria of such investments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) State-wise distribution of financial assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) as on the 30th September, 1977 is given in the attached Statements I and II.

Similar information in respect of the other All India public sector financial institutions *viz.*, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Unit Trust of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India is being collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Hon'ble Member presumably has in mind the criteria, if any, these financial institutions adopt in ensuring that their financial assistance to industrial projects is directed to reduce regional imbalances in industrial development as of between different States or of areas.

The financial institutions' assistance to industry depends on location of industrial concerns assisted by them. The institutions by themselves have

no direct control over the location of a project, as the location is decided by the promoter and/or is indicated in the industrial licence issued by Government under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. While sanctioning assistance to a particular project, they, however, examine the suitability of its location, its techno-economic feasibility, its financial and commercial viability, the competence of the management to successfully implement the project and the economic justification of the project from the national points of view.

They take particular care to be of assistance to projects sponsored by technician-entrepreneurs, those coming up in backward regions etc. They endeavour to ensure that no worthwhile industrial project, particularly in a backward area, is allowed to languish for want of institutional support. Industrial projects located in backward areas of different States are eligible for assistance on cencessional terms from the IDBI and the IFCI. These ensure that the regional imbalances in industrial development (i) as between different States or (ii) as between areas in different States, are reduced progressively.

Statement—I

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (IDBI)

State-wise distrubution of total financial assistance sanctioned by IDBI as on 30th September, 1977

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh.	136.13
2	Assam	38.35
3	Bihar	83.25
4	Gujarat	354.55
5	Haryana	58.59
6	Himachal Pradesh	11.92
7	Jammu & Kashmir	19.32
8	Karnataka	159.96
9	Kerala	81.75
10	Madhya Pradesh	71.79
11	Maharasthra	451.77
12	Manipur	0.30
13	Meghalaya	4.09
14	Nagaland	1.01
15	Orissa	46.21
16	Punjab	54.98
17	Rajasthan	80.07
18	Sikkim	..
19	Tamil Nadu	284.83
20	Tripura	1.72
21	Uttar Pradesh	203.77
22	West Bengal	173.62
23	*Union Territory*	
	(a) Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.22
	(b) Arunchal Pradesh	0.56
	(c) Chandigarh	3.21
	(d) Delhi	40.61
	(e) Mizoram	
	(f) Goa, Daman & Diu	64.27
	(g) Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.89
	(h) Pondicherry	6.68
	(i) Lakshadweep Minicoy & Admindive Islands	..
	TOTAL	2434.42

Note: Financial Assistance includes direct loans including for exports, underwriting of and direct subscriptions to shares and debentures of industrial concerns, refinance of industrial loans and export credits, rediscounting of bills and guarantee.

Statement-II

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (IFC)

State-wise distribution of financial assistance sanctioned (net) by IFC as on the 30th Sept. '77

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/Union Tettitory	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	53·88
2.	Assam	11·04
3.	Bihar	32·41
4.	Gujarat	47·41
5.	Haryana	27·45
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2·09
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1·40
8.	Karnataka	45·75
9.	Kerala	20·23
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17·76
11.	Maharashtra	132·19
12.	Meghalaya	2·84
13.	Nagaland	0·50
14.	Orissa	16·45
15.	Punjab	13·56
16.	Rajasthan	28·45
17.	Tamil Nadu	82·19
18.	Tripura	0·80
19.	Uttar Pradesh	79·45
20.	West Bengal	54·47
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·42
22.	Delhi	6·59
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4·75
24.	Pondicherry	1·09
	TOTAL	683·17

Note: Financial assistance includes direct loans, under-writing of and direct subscription to shares and debentures of industrial concerns and guarantee.

Share of Central Taxes and Statutory Grants to States as compared to Population

3362. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the percentages of total share of Central taxes and Statutory grants to the States as compared to percentages of total population of the respective States during the period 1967-77?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1976—77

States	Percentages of total share of Central taxes and Statutory grants.	Percentage of total population according to 1971 Census
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	7·99	8·04
Assam	4·16	2·70

1	2	3
Bihar	8·97	10·41
Gujarat	4·14	4·93
Haryana	1·35	1·86
Himachal Pradesh	1·37	0·64
Jammu & Kashmir	2·25	0·85
Karnataka	4·64	5·41
Kerala	4·88	3·94
Madhya Pradesh	6.05	7·70
Maharashtra	8·41	9·31
Manipur	0·80	0·20
Meghalaya	0·55	0·19
Nagaland	1·46	0·10
Orissa	5·84	4·05
Punjab	1·96	2·50
Rajasthan	5·38	4·76
Tamil Nadu	6·41	7·61
Tripura	0.88	0·29
Uttar Pradesh	14·07	16·32
West Bengal	8·44	8·19
ALL STATES	100·00	100·00

Note : During the period 1967—77, some States were reorganised and certain new States were formed, e.g. Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. In such cases, the percentages of the total share, as above, have been worked out with reference to the amounts actually paid to them, during the relevant period, before and after reorganisation or, as the case may be, from the date they became States.

Air Cargo Complex at Begumpet Airport

3363. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has agreed to set up an Air Cargo Complex at Begumpet Airport;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be set up;

(c) to what extent it will help the state in increasing exports, with a large variety of exportable items available in the state; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An integrated Air Cargo Complex has been set up which has started functioning near Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad with effect from 17th November, 1977.

(c) and (d). The Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, which had undertaken traffic survey for the setting up of air cargo complex at Hyderabad, had in its Report estimated that the value of the air borne exports through the Integrated Air Cargo Complex at Begumpet Airport during the first, second and third years of operation would be of the order of Rs. 1200 lakhs, 1400 lakhs and 1640 lakhs, respectively. These value projections relate to twelve groups of commodities with substantial air export potential, viz., fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, processed foods, poultry and poultry products, handlooms, readymade garments, handicrafts, chemicals, engineering products and glass and glasswares.

The Integrated Air Cargo Complex near Begumpet Airport would facilitate documentation and inspection of export cargo nearer the place of production rather than at the exit point and should thus prove to be extremely advantageous to the exporting interests and attract more and more entrepreneurs into the export trade.

Investigations conducted by C.B.I. against Employees/Officers of State Bank of India

3364. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:—

(a) names of employees/Officers of the State Bank of India against whom the C.B.I. conducted investigations during the last five years and on what charges or allegations;

(b) names of employees/Officers of the Bank against whom the C.B.I. has launched prosecution proceedings during the last five years;

(c) names of employees/Officers of the Bank in whose cases permission to prosecute was refused by the State Bank of India;

(d) names of employees/Officers of the Bank in whose cases after investigation C.B.I. has recommended disciplinary action;

(e) names of employees/Officers against whom either disciplinary action has been commenced or taken by the State Bank of India following the report of the C.B.I.; and

(f) names of employees/Officers of the Bank against whom no action has been initiated or taken despite the report of the C.B.I. and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (f). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बौद्ध तीर्थ-स्थानों का पर्यटन विकास

3365. **श्री उग्रसेन** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पावानगर, बस्ती, नवगढ़, कपिलवस्तु, पीपरहवा जैसे प्रमुख बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थानों के पर्यटन विकास के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ख) क्या श्रीलंका, बर्मा, थाईलैण्ड, कम्बोडिया, जापान आदि देशों ने इन बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थानों के विकास के लिये सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का बोधगया, राजगिर, नालंदा, सारनाथ, कुशीनगर तथा श्रावस्ती जैसे बड़े-बड़े बौद्ध केन्द्रों का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है । प्रारम्भ में राजगिर, नालंदा, सारनाथ, कुशीनगर तथा श्रावस्ती के मास्टर प्लान (लैंड यूस प्लान) तैयार कर लिये

गये हैं और बोधगया का मास्टर प्लान 1977–78 के दौरान तैयार किया जाएगा। इन मास्टर प्लानों के आधार पर विभिन्न प्रकार के आवास, केफेटीरिया, कार पार्क आदि जैसी सुविधाओं का विकास किया जाएगा, तथा स्मारकों के प्राकृतिक वातावरण की शोभावृद्धि की दृष्टि से इनके पर्यावरण में सुधार के लिए उपाय किए जायेंगे।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि देश के बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थानों के विकास के लिये श्रीलंका, बर्मा, थाइलैंड, कम्बोडिया, जापान आदि की सरकारों से सहायता का अनुरोध ही नहीं किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास के लिए ऋण दिया जाना

3367. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बैंकों को ग्रामीण विकास के लिए और अधिक ऋण देने के लिए कहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना ऋण देने के लिए कहा है तथा किस तिथि से ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम०पटेल) :(क) और (ख) सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की मार्च, 1979 के अन्त तक इनकी ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध-शहरी शाखाओं के माध्यम से जुटाई गयी कुल जमाओं के लगभग 60 प्रतिशत को केवल उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में लगाने के लिये प्रयास की सलाह दी है। सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये भी कहा है कि उनके कुल अग्रिमों का 33 1/3 प्रतिशत मार्च, 1979 के अन्त तक कृषि सहित प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को मिलने लगना चाहिए।

यूथ होस्टलों का उचित कार्यकरण

3368. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूथ होस्टल सन्तोषजनक ढंग से कार्य नही कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनमें सुधार के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) यद्यपि युवा होस्टलों का प्रबंध अच्छी प्रकार किया जा रहा है, परन्तु उनकी लाग (Occupancy) संतोषजनक नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा युवा होस्टलों के कार्यचालन में और सुधार करने तथा लाग (Occupancy) में और वृद्धि करने के लिए उपाय सुझाने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल का गठन किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह दल राज्य सरकारों के पर्यटन विभागों तथा भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा प्रबंधित पर्यटक बंगलों तथा यात्री लांजों के कार्यचालन का भी अध्ययन करेगा।

Complaints against Managers of S.T.C./MMTC

3369. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of STC/MMTC suspended, made to resign during the emergency, the allegations against them and how many of the above officers have been reinstated and how many remains to be reinstated;

(b) who are the Managers who faithfully carried out orders to suspend these officers even knowing fully well that nothing was against them; and

(c) the number of complaints received by the Government /STC Management about Managers in the Personnel Division and what action is being taken against these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Income Tax Arrears of 30 large Industrial Houses

3370. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the daily *'The Tribune'* Chandigarh dated the 24th October, 1977 regarding '30 large Industrial Houses' and their arrears in income-tax amounting to Rs. 26.17 crores;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to recover these preponderous dues; and

(c) whether Government propose to realize such arrears forthwith to curb inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. According to information presently available in respect of cases where income-tax arrears exceed Rs. 10 lakhs in each individual case, gross income-tax demands amounting to Rs. 26.17 crores were outstanding as on 31st March 1977 in 63 cases belonging to 30 large industrial houses. The corresponding amount of net arrears of income-tax was Rs. 11.44 crores.

(b) and (c). The outstanding demand of Rs. 26.17 crores on 31st March 1977 has been reduced to Rs. 21.65 crores by 30th September 1977. Collection of taxes ordinarily serves to contain inflationary pressures; but considering the size of aggregate public expenditure in India, the aforesaid amount is not likely to make any material difference to the inflationary pressures. However, depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. These steps include:—

(a) Leavy of interest for delayed payment of tax;

(b) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;

(c) attachment of monies due to the defaulter; and

(d) attachment and sale of movable/immovable properties.

Exported Mica Products

3371. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mica based toaster elements and electronic sub assemblies made of mica were treated as exempt from export duty under item 25 of the Export Tariff *vide* Calcutta Customs Public Notice No. 192 dated 25th September, 1972;

(b) whether the aforesaid public notice continued to be in operation till May, 1975;

(c) if so, what were the circumstances in which this public notice was modified by Calcutta Customs Notice No. 40 dated the 28th May, 1975 so that 10 per cent export duty became leviable on these items adversely affecting their exports and resulting in stoppage of production of these mica products; and

(d) whether it is proposed to cancel the public notice No. 40 issued in May, 1975 to assist the mica industries and to promote the production of mica production and their exports in competition with cheaper synthetic products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). By issue of Public Notice No. 192 dated 25th September, 1972, the Custom House, Calcutta had notified that the question of classification of the items, namely base for toaster elements made of mica, built up mica washers and electronic sub-assemblies made of mica had been decided after review and that these would not fall under item 25 of the Export Tariff.

Public Notice No. 40 dated 28th May, 1975, was issued for clarifying that once article made of mica became an identifiable part of machine, instruments and appliances, it ceased to be mica all sorts and would not fall under item 25 of the Export Tariff. In view of the above, there is no proposal to cancel this public notice.

बिहार में पर्यटक रुचि के स्थानों का विकास

3372. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में पारसनाथ पर्वत (गिरिडीह) तथा उसके तराई वाले क्षेत्र में श्वताम्बर और दिगम्बर तीर्थंकर के सैकड़ों मन्दिर और हजारों कलात्मक मूर्तियां हैं जहां समूचे देश से जैन लोग दर्शन के लिए आते हैं और अन्य लोग भी वहां की यात्रा करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या हजारीबाग के बड़कट्टा ब्लाक में "सूर्य कुंड" सुरम्य सौन्दर्य से घिरे हुए स्थान पर स्थित है और जहां गंधक युक्त गर्म पानी के स्रोत हैं और गिरिडीह के गर्म पानी के चश्मे भी सुन्दर स्थल पर हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन सुन्दर स्थलों का विकास करने की भारत सरकार की कोई योजना है, यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन स्थानों का भारतीय और विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने एवं वहां राजस्व प्राप्त हेतु विकसित करने का है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार विशेषज्ञों से इन स्थलों की उपयोगिता के बारे में सर्वेक्षण करायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग). बिहार में पारस नाथ पहाड़ी और सूर्यकुंड की गणना निस्संदेह उन सुरम्य दृश्यों वाले अथवा ऐतिहासिक, पुरातात्विक और धार्मिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों में की जायेगी जिनकी इस देश में भरमार है। परन्तु सीमित साधनों के कारण पर्यटन केंद्रों के विकास के बारे में एक चयनात्मक दृष्टिकोण (सिलेक्टिव एप्रोच) अपनाना आवश्यक हो जाता है। इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए तथा इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में ऐसे पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास पर बल दिया जाता है जो अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों को आकृष्ट करते हैं, उपर्युक्त केन्द्रों के विकास करने का केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) सीमित साधनों तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण ही उपर्युक्त केन्द्रों का सर्वेक्षण कराने का केन्द्रीय सैक्टर में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

पटसन के निर्यात से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा

3373. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को गत दो वर्षों के दौरान पटसन उद्योग से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ;

(ख) उन फर्मों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें विदेशों में पटसन का निर्यात करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम विदेशों को पटसन का निर्यात किया जाता है ।

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) 1975–76 तथा 1976–77 के दौरान पटसन माल के निर्यात से कमाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मूल्य (लाख रुपये)
1975–76	24932
1976–77	19924

(ख) भारत से अनुमेय गंतव्य स्थानों को पटसन उत्पादों के निर्यातों के लिए कोई लाइसेंस अपेक्षित नहीं है ।

(ग) भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा भारतीय पटसन निगम को भी पटसन माल के निर्यात की अनुमति दी गई है ?

Removal of Export Duty on tea

3374. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to remove export duty on tea; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The situation is under constant watch and the question of re-adjustment of export duty would be considered as and when necessary.

आगरा के निकट "सुरकुटी रुनक्ता" का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

3376. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सूर-पंचशती वर्ष (सूरदास की 500वीं वर्षगांठ) के दौरान आगरा के निकट "सुरकुटी रुनक्ता" नामक स्थान को पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1978 में इस महान् कवि को श्रद्धांजलि देने के लिए देश-विदेश से करोड़ों व्यक्ति इस स्थान की यात्रा करेंगे ;

(ग) इस समारोह को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस क्षेत्र का विकास करने की क्या योजनाएं हैं ;

(घ) क्या "सूरपंचशती राष्ट्रीय समारोह समिति" ने इस बारे में कोई सुझाव दिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) "सूरकुटी रुनक्ता" का केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) इस संबंध में कोई निश्चित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि 1978 के दौरान कितने व्यक्ति "सुरकुटी रुनक्ता" की यात्रा करेंगे, परन्तु आशा की जाती है कि काफी बड़ी संख्या में यात्री महान् कवि को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने के लिये जायेंगे ।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग को सूरदास की 500वीं वर्षगांठ मनाने के संबंध में कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं और न ही सूरपंचशती समारोह समिति से ही कोई स्कीमें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम

3377. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम किन-किन वस्तुओं का व्यापार कर रहा है ;

(ख) इस निगम के माध्यम से किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात और आयात किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निगम द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितना लाभ अर्जित किया गया ; और

(घ) भविष्य में अपना व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये निगम की क्या योजनाएं हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निगम द्वारा अर्जित लाभ (कर के बाद) निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

विवरण

वर्ष	(लाख रुपये में)
1974–75	645.99
1975–76	570.39
1976–77	944.33

(घ) निगम का अपने भावी व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नोक्त कार्यवाही करने का विचार है :

1. अधिक मूल्य वर्धित मदों का संवर्धन करना ।
2. विशेषकर लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में विनिर्मित अधिक उत्पादों के विषय में साथ-संघ नीति लागू करना ।
3. अपनी निर्यात सूची में जोड़ने के लिए नयी मदों का पता लगाना ।
4. उत्पादों की विद्यमान किस्मों के लिए नये बाजारों का पता लगाना ।
5. विशेषकर लघु क्षेत्र के एककों को मशीनों, कच्चे माल के रूप में सहायता देना ।
6. निर्यात के योग्य बढ़िया उत्पादन के लिये अपेक्षित अवस्थापना के सृजन में सहायता देना ।
7. शाखा कार्यालयों तथा विदेशी कार्यालयों के साथ घनिष्ठ समन्वय से ब्यौरेवार देश/वस्तु योजनाएं बनाना ।

विवरण

आयात और निर्यात की मुख्य मदें निम्नलिखित हैं, जिनमें राज्य व्यापार निगम व्यापार करता है :—

आयात की मदें	निर्यात की मदें
मेवे	कयर उत्पाद
ब्रुअरि हाप*	काफी
कार्क बुड*	तम्बाकू
अरबी गोंद*	प्राकृतिक रबड़*
पेपरमिंट आयल	अफीम*
भेड़ बकरियों आदि	अगिया घास का तेल
विभिन्न खाद्य तेल	हीना चूर्ण
(केवल बनस्पति उद्योग के लिये मार्गीकृत)	कुथ रूट*
भेड़ बकरी की चर्बी*	चावल
कैपरोवैस्टम*	मसाले
पोलिस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न*	जौ
डी एम टी*	साधित खाद्य पदार्थ
एम ई जो*	चाय
कटे फटे ऊनी चिथड़े*	गेहूं की भूसी
अखबारी कागज*	मूंगफली
पुस्तकें*	अखरोट
	अरंडी का तेल*
	अलसी का तेल
	भड़ बकरियां
	ताजा तथा ठंडा किया हुआ मांस
	सूखी मछली*
	मत्स्य उत्पाद
	सीमेंट*
	चमड़ा*
	नमक*
	अर्ध साधित चमड़ा*
	तैयार चमड़ा

आयात की मदें	निर्यात की मदें
	चमड़े के जूते
	चमड़े के संघटक
	अन्य जूते आदि*
	ऊनी निटवियर*
	(ओ जी शेड)
	वर्दियां तथा विभिन्न मदें
	पटसन उत्पाद
	सिले सिलाए परिधान
	कृत्रिम रेशम के वस्त्र
	सूती तथा ऊनी वस्त्र
	निर्माण सम्बन्धी सामान
	शृंगार सामग्री
	अंगराग सामग्री
	खेलकूद का सामान
	वैक्यूम फ्लास्क
	डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर्स
	अस्पताल उपकरण
	शुष्क बैटरियां
	चांदी के बर्तन तथा अन्य विविध मदें ।
	चीनी*
	चांदी*
कच्चा माल सहायता केन्द्र	
फोटोग्राफी उपस्कर	
फोटोग्राफी माल	
औद्योगिक कागज तथा बोर्ड	
रसायनिक/भेषजीय पदार्थ	
स्टाक तथा बिक्री के आधार पर	
नाशिकीट मदें	
घरेलु	
आयातित कारें	

टिप्पण : *ये मदें राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत हैं ।

Fixation of Minimum Price of Natural Rubber

3378. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the minimum price of natural rubber taking into consideration the cost of production incurred by small growers; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to fix a new fair minimum price from 1st of April 1978 in order to do justice to the small growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised minimum price of rubber notified on 6th August, 1977 is for the period upto the end of March, 1978. The position will, however, be reviewed before 31st March, 1978.

Export of surplus Natural Rubber through S.T.C.

3379. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of natural rubber that is remaining excess in the market till the end of October 31st, 1977;

(b) whether Government have issued directions to the S.T.C. to export all the surplus natural rubber; and

(c) will the Government of India allow export of rubber without limitation, through all possible export sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The quantity of surplus natural rubber in the country at the end of 1977-78 is estimated to be around 12,000 tonnes. The actual figures of excess rubber at the end of October, 1977 are not yet available.

(b) and (c). So far export of rubber is allowed only through S.T.C. During 1977-78, S.T.C. has been authorised to export a quantity of 5,000 tons rubber in the first instance. Proposal for authorising export of a further quantity of rubber by S.T.C. is under consideration.

Aerodrome near "Thekkady" in Kerala

3380. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have plans to open a small Aerodrome near "Thekkady" in Idukki district of Kerala, which is a tourist paradise; and

(b) if so, when will work start on the project?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No sir.

(b) In view of (a) above question does not arise.

Foreign Exchange earned by Keralites Working Abroad

3381. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by Keralites working abroad in the financial year 1976-77; and

(b) whether the Government of India propose to allow Kerala Government to use the above foreign exchange to set up industries in Kerala with foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There are no reliable data giving the State-wise distribution of foreign exchange earnings remitted by Indians working abroad.

(b) No, Sir. Proposals for foreign collaboration are examined on merit regardless of the fact whether foreign exchange has been remitted or received by residents of a particular State.

लेक पैलेस होटल उदयपुर, द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा

3383. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लेक पैलेस होटल, उदयपुर ने वर्ष 1975–76 और 1976–77 के दौरान पर्यटकों से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की; और

(ख) क्या होटल के प्रबन्धक इस बारे में सरकार के सभी नियमों का पालन करते हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) उदयपुर स्थित लेक पैलेस होटल एक निजी क्षेत्र का होटल है । परन्तु होटल द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि, जैसे कि होटल के प्रबंधक वर्ग ने रिपोर्ट दी है, 1975–76 तथा 1976-77 के दौरान क्रमश: 27.33 लाख रुपए तथा 54.73 लाख रुपए थी ।

(ख) पर्यटन विभाग को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि होटल ने इस संबंध में किन्हीं सरकारी नियमों का उल्लघन किया है ।

Discontentment prevailing among Employees of Lake Palace Hotel, Udaipur

3384. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the discontentment prevailing among the employees of the Lake Palace Hotel, Udaipur is having adverse effect on foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to establish cordial relations between the employees and the management?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Lake Palace Hotel, Udaipur is a privately owned and managed hotel. However, discontentment amongst employees has not been brought to the notice of this Ministry. The question of any adverse effect on foreign tourists does not therefore, arise.

(b) Does not arise.

लेक पैलेस होटल उदयपुर, के किराये में वृद्धि

3385. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष लेक पैलेस होटल, उदयपुर ने किस सीमा तक अपने किराये में वृद्धि की है;

(ख) इस वृद्धि के मुख्य कारण क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या उसी अनुपात में कर्मचारियों के वेतन में भी वृद्धि की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) उदयपुर के लेक पैलेस होटल ने पिछले एक साल में अपना किराया (टैरिफ) नहीं बढ़ाया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Liberalisation of Policy for Import of Dry Fruits

3386. SHRI. L. L. KAPOOR:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that policy for import of dry fruits has been liberalised in 1977-78 Import Trade Control if so, details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of dry fruit licences have been granted, if so, the names of party/parties to whom such licences have been given during last three years together with value; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a new person is not eligible to get such a import licence, if so, reasons therefor and the steps that are proposed to be taken to remove such trade restrictive and monopolistic policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. In terms of the import policy for 1977-78, the import of dry fruits is licensed freely. Imports under the Trade arrangements with Afghanistan, etc., are also continuing, as before. Under the policy of free licensing import licences for dry fruits are issued for a maximum value of Rs. 10,000/- to each applicant.

(b) The number and value of licences issued upto September, 1977, under the policy of free licensing is as follows:—

No.	Value (Rs. in crores)
4889	5·93

The number and value of import licences issued for import of dry fruits during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 under the Trade Arrangements with Afghanistan, etc. were as follows:—

Period	No.	Value (Rs. in crores)
1974-75 . . .	5434	13·19
1975-76 .	3535	13·44
1976-77 . . .	3355	12·64

The details of licences issued by the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences & Export Licences, copies of which are supplied to Parliament Library.

(c) No, Sir. Under the liberalised policy, all persons are eligible to get import licences for dry fruits for stock and sale.

Firms against whom Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Estate Duty over. Rupees Twenty-five lakhs is outstanding

3387. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge arrears of Income tax, Wealth tax and Estate duty have accumulated; and

(b) if so, the names of such firms who owe more than Rupees 25 lakhs, period over which pending and the steps taken may please be indicated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The arrears of Income-tax Wealth-tax and Estate Duty which were outstanding as on 31-3-1977 are given below:

	Income-tax	Wealth-tax	Estate Duty
	(Figures in crores of Rs.)		
Gross arrears .	873·56	52·75	15·56
Net arrears .	569·84	33·82	9·24

(b) On the basis of information presently available; the names and other requisite information in respect of the firms (i.e., partnership concerns) against whom income-tax arrears of more than 25 lakhs were outstanding on 31-3-1977 are given in the statement annexed.

As on 31-3-1977, there was no firm against which wealth-tax or estate duty, exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs was outstanding.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Firm	Date and amount of the earliest demand pending		Steps taken for recovery
		Date	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5
1	M/s Chaman Lal & Bros. Bombay .	20-2-71	0·29	Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
2	M/s Ganesh Narayan Onkarmal, Bombay	A.Y. 59·60 (Date not available)	0·64	
3	M/s Gangadhar Baijnath, Kanpur .	17-10-42	2·52	
4	M/s Guru Nanak Finance Co., Delhi .	11-11-75	2·03	
5	M/s Girilal Mamchand & Co., Ghaziabad	27-3-74	28·00	
6	M/s Hindustan General Agencies, Calcutta	23-6-64	0·01	The steps include —
7	M/s. J.R. Pillani, Bombay . . .	EPT	N.A.	(a) Levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;
8	M/s Jain Metal Industries Bombay .	21-8-74	2·37	
9	M/s Luxmi Wire & Metal Industries, Nanded.	23-7-75	0·03	(b) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;
10	M/s Madhusudan Gordhandas & Co., Bombay.	15-3-67	0·78	(c) attachment of monies due to the defaulter; and
11	M/s Mannoolal Kedar Nath, Kanpur .	7-3-75	2·72	
12	M/s Maganlal Hukam Chand, Indore .	A.Y. 61·62 (Date not available)	0·01	(d) attachment and sale of movable/immovable properties.
13	M/s Pathak Bros., Meerut . . .	15-9-73	0·04	
14	M/s Pattu Padamanabha Chetty & Sons, Madras	10-5-69	0·35	
15	M/s Reliable Traders, Bombay . .	30-3-74	2·81	
16	M/s R. B. Shreeram Durga Prasad & Fatehchand Narsinghdas (Export) Firm, Nagpur	15-3-66	0·25	
17	M/s Ramkrishan Ramnath, Kamptee .	15-3-63	0·06	
18	M/s R.N. Shroff, Nadiad . . .	12-3-74	9·59	
19	M/s Shreeram & Sons, Calcutta . .	22-3-63	0·06	
20	M/s Surajmul Nagarmull, Calcutta .	7th C.A.P. A.Y. 46·47 (Date not available)	45·15	

1	2	3	4	5
21	M/s. Synfibre Sales Corpn., Modinagar .	25-9-75	9·66	
22	M/s. Sahib Singh & Sons, Bombay	18-1-75	0·05	
23	M/s. S.B. Sugar Mills, Bijnore . .	28-5-75	1·08	
24	M/s. Sree Balaji Trading Co., Tirupattur.	10-9-76	25·46	
25	M/s. T.D. Murty & Co., Madras .	A.Y. 68-69 (Date not available)	0·74	Same as on previous page.
26	M/s. Universal Book Stall, Kanpur	24-3-77	25·62	
27	M/s. Venkateswara Ferry Co., Rajahmundry	18-11-70	0·42	

Import of Sugar in U.S.A.

3388. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government have decided to take some measures to reduce the import of sugar into their country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent this step will affect the export of sugar from our country;

(c) whether this measure will go against the aims of the International sugar agreement; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). On 12th November, 1977, the Presideut of U.S.A. issued proclamations under which import duty on sugar was enchanced to 2.98125 cents per pound (for 100 degree polarity) and a fee was imposed @ 50 per cent *ad-valorem* on sugar imports valued at not more than 6.67 cents per pound. On sugar imports valued at more than 6.67 cents per pound but not more than 10 cents per pound, the fee would equal to the difference between 10 cents and the value of sugar.

The objective of the U.S. action is understood to be to bring the wholesale domestic price upto the floor price determined by US Congress. No new quantitative restrictions have, however, been imposed.

No export of sugar from India to USA is presently contemplated. The prospects for exports of sugar to USA would largely depend upon the extent and type of restrictions which would be maintaining by U.S.A. from early next year. They would also depend upon the prospects of the new International Sugar Agreement coming into operation and the extent to which it would succeed in stabilising the International sugar market.

(c) and (d). The current International Sugar Agreement has no economic clauses and objectives as the Agreement was envisaged as an interim arrangement pending finalisation of a new Agreement with economic clauses.

Visit of Chinese Trade Mission to India

3389. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has expressed her desire to increase its trade with India;

(b) whether a Chinese trade mission had visited or is likely to visit in the near future to explore the possibilities of promoting the mutual trade; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Desire to improve trade relations with India has been given expression to by some Chinese leaders.

(b) and (c). Judging from the discussions held by the representatives of India's public sector undertakings who had attended the Canton Trade Fair in October-November, 1977, a visit to India by a delegation of the Chinese National Import Export Corporations seems possible.

Offer of Assistance from Bank of America

3390. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank of America is keen to offer assistance to India and has communicated to the Indian Government its keen interest in its investment;

(b) if so, whether India has welcomed the offer;

(c) whether the Bank has a high level of expertise in offering assistance in agricultural development;

(d) if so, whether Government of India are willing to accept this offer for the development of agriculture; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not received any communication from the Bank of America offering assistance to India. However, the Bank of America has put in an application for opening an additional branch at Ernakulam (Cochin).

(c) The Reserve Bank has no information whether the Bank has a high level of expertise in offering assistance in agricultural development in India.

(b), (d) and (e). Do not arise.

Foreign Exchange Earnings during the last three years

3391. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the break-up of the figures of foreign exchange earnings during the last three years and the first six months of the Janata Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the position regarding exports and invisible earnings. The details of our external transactions are available only with the compilation of balance of payments data by the Reserve Bank of India. So far this data is available only upto end March, 1976 and is given in the attached statement. Beyond this period, only provisional data of exports, including re-exports, as compiled by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and tentative estimates of gross non-export receipts are available. These are given below:

Rs. Crores

	1976-77	April—Sept. 1976-77	1977-78
Exports .	5143	2330	2585
Non-Exports receipts (gross)	1586	774	909
TOTAL .	6729	3104	3494

Statement

India's Balance of Payments on Current Account

Rs. Crores

	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
A. Merchandise	2350·7	2729·3	—378·6	3179·7	4156·9	—977·2	4177·6	4744·1	—566·5
B. Invisibles*	556·4	568·0	—11·6	882·4	557·3	325·1	1429·6	744·7	+684·9
(i) Travel	56·5	17·0	+39·5	94·0	15·1	+78·9	189·6	21·8	+167·8
(ii) Transportation	144·0	107·4	+36·6	216·3	132·6	+83·7	259·9	195·8	+64·1
(iii) Insurance	21·1	13·6	+7·5	27·3	13·9	+13·4	38·3	24·4	+13·9
(iv) Investment Income	41·9	304·8	—262·9	94·1	259·3	—165·2	116·2	285·5	—169·3
(v) Government, not included elsewhere	32·8	21·9	+10·9	74·6	30·2	+44·4	104·3	32·6	+71·7
(vi) Miscellaneous	56·8	91·3	—34·5	96·2	100·0	—3·8	180·1	171·2	+8·9
(vii) Private Transfer Payments	203·3	12·0	+191·3	279·9	6·2	+273·7	541·2	13·4	+527·8
TOTAL (A&B)	2907·1	3297·3	—390·2	4062·1	4714·2	—652·1	5607·2	5488·8	+118·4

*Excluding official transfer payments.

Working of Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions

3392. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Finance made a promise on the floor of the House in the course of debate on Finance Bill that workings of the financial institutions of the Government of India like Nationalised Banks, LIC, Unit Trust and others in regard to their policies and working systems will be thoroughly investigated into;

(b) if so, steps taken thereabout and the outcome of such investigations;

(c) the policy laid down by the Government for control of credit advances made to wholesale traders, industries and other commercial concerns and private export and import agencies for controlling price rise; and

(d) if so, fact thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to reorient the policies and working of the public sector financial institutions so as to confirm to the overall objectives that the Government have set before them. At present the functioning of the public sector banks and the regional rural banks is specifically being reviewed by two committees under the Chairmanship of Shri James S. Raj and Prof. M. L. Dantwala respectively. Suitable measures to secure improvement in their operations would be initiated in the light of the recommendations of these committees. The Reserve Bank has agreed to more frequent inspection of commercial banks.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Banks credit policy is directed towards restraining monetary expansion to the maximum extent possible but at the same time oriented towards promoting investments, aiding production and export and augmenting supplies of essential consumer goods and industrial raw materials through imports. Procedures have been evolved by banks for proper assessment of credit proposals so that the financial assistance extended by them is need-based. For the purpose of regulating advances against sensitive commodities to the private sector, the Reserve Bank also operate a comprehensive structure of Selective Credit Controls to discourage speculative holdings of these commodities with the help of bank credit.

Foreign Exchange spent on visits abroad of officers

3393. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government Class I officers visited countries outside India from the 23rd April, 1977 to 30th September, 1977 and how much foreign Exchange was spent on them; and

(b) whether this amount was sanctioned by the Finance Department?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) The estimates of expenditure on officers sent abroad are scrutinised and sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance.

सिलीगुड़ी चाय नीलाम समिति

3394. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिलीगुड़ी चाय नीलाम समिति ने उनकी कोई सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन पर क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अभ्यावेदन में उठाई गई मुख्य बातें निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :

(1) कारखाने से बिक्रियों को कम करने की दृष्टि से, भंडारों के अन्तरण तथा कारखाने से बिक्रियों अथवा अन्य राज्यों को कन्साइनमेंट के आधार पर बिक्रियों पर बिक्री कर की पीनल दर लगाई जानी चाहिए ।

(2) चाय पर राज्य बिक्री कर की दर एक समान होनी चाहिए ।

(3) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में चाय की कीमतों में गिरावट को देखते हुए निर्यात शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए ।

(4) उत्पादन में भारी वृद्धि को देखते हुए आयातों पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाए ।

(5) निर्यात शुल्क से प्राप्त राजस्व का एक बड़ा हिस्सा, चाय बागान के विकास तथा चाय मजदूरों के लिए आवास सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिये विकास कोष तैयार करने के लिए अलग रखा जाए ।

(6) राज्यों में कृषि सम्बन्धी आय कर की दर केन्द्रीय आय कर की दर से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

(ग) इन सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

जवाहरात उद्योग

3395. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश का जवाहरात उद्योग अन्य देशों से कड़े मुकाबले का सामना कर रहा है और यदि हां, तो इस उद्योग की रक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): 1976-77 के दौरान रत्न तथा आभूषण के निर्यात कुल मिला कर लगभग 266.92 करोड़ रुपये के होने का अनुमान है जबकि 1975-76 में 129.68 करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात हुए थे । हीरों के निर्यातों में वृद्धि विशेषरूप से उत्साहजनक रही क्योंकि ये निर्यात 1976-77 के दौरान लगभग 231.05 करोड़ रुपये के हुए, जबकि 1975-76 में 99.08 करोड़ रुपये के हुए थे । मूल्यवान तथा अर्ध मूल्यवान रत्नों के निर्यातों में भी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है, जो 1975-76 में 18.78 करोड़ रुपये के थे और 1976-77 में 24.33 करोड़ रुपये के हो गये । रत्न तथा आभूषणों के निर्यातों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता के होते हुए भी कुछ समय से आमतौर पर अच्छी प्रगति दिखाई दी है, फिर भी सरकार ने उद्योग के हित में तथा निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :—

(1) **शुल्क वापसी** : बिना तराशे आयातित हीरों पर 5 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त आयात शुल्क है । विश्व बाजार में हमारे पालिश किये हुए हीरों को प्रतियोगी बनाने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने कतिपय कैरट के बिना तराशे हुए आयातित हीरों के आधार पर पालिश किये हुए हीरों के निर्यात पर 3 प्रतिशत की दर से शुल्क वापसी की अनुमति दी है ।

(2) विशेषतया निर्यात प्रयोजनों के लिए व्यापार के लघु क्षेत्र को बिना तराशे हीरों को अधिक स्रोत उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने हाल ही में भारतीय कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अंतर्गत मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान डायमंड कंपनी के नाम से एक पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंपनी स्थापित करने की स्वीकृति दी है, जिसका प्रधान कार्यालय बम्बई में होगा।

जहां तक अन्य मूल्यवान तथा अर्ध मूल्यवान रत्नों पर आयात शुल्क के प्रभाव का संबंध है, इस मामले की लगातार समीक्षा की जाती है।

छबड़ा (राजस्थान) में अफीम का उत्पादन

3396. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छबड़ा, राजस्थान में अफीम का अनुमानत: कितना वार्षिक उत्पादन होता है; और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में अफीम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के विचार से अफीम उत्पादकों के लिये कौनसी योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) राजस्थान के कोटा जिले की छबड़ा तहसील में, चालू फसल वर्ष 1977-78 में मौसम सामान्य रहने पर, अफीम का उत्पादन 700 गाढ़ता पर कोई 22 मी० टन होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) छबड़ा तहसील में ही, अफीम के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हेतु अफीम काश्तकारों के लिये कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं बनाई गयी है। परन्तु, प्रति हैक्टेअर अफीम की उपज और इसकी मार्फीन अन्तर्वस्तु को बढ़ाने हेतु विशेष केन्द्रों पर अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है, और उसके निष्कर्षों की जानकारी नारकोटिक्स विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा अफीम काश्तकारों को दी जाती है।

चालू वर्ष में प्रशिक्षित विमानचालकों के लिए रोजगार

3397. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कुल कितने प्रशिक्षित विमानचालक, राज्यवार, बेरोजगार हैं;

(ख) गत वर्ष कितने बेरोजगार विमानचालकों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया है; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान कितने बेरोजगार विमानचालकों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) प्रशिक्षित बेरोजगार विमानचालकों की राज्यवार संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि लाइसेंस जारी करने संबंधी किसी भी दस्तावेज में सी०पी०एल० के उम्मीदवारों के राज्य का उल्लेख नहीं होता है।

(ख) 12.

(ग) 13 बेरोजगार विमानचालकों को चालू वर्ष के दौरान पहले ही रोजगार दिया जा चुका है। कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा भी 19 और रिक्तियां शीघ्र ही भरने का प्रस्ताव है जिनके लिए बेरोजगार विमानचालक भी विचार के पात्र है।

दिवाली के अवसर पर दिल्ली में मिठाई के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3398. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि हाल ही में दिवाली के अवसर पर राजधानी में दुकानदारों ने मनमाने ढंग से मिठाई के मूल्य वसूल किये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मनमाने ढंग से मूल्य बढ़ा कर जन-साधारण को वस्तुएं बेचने की परिपाटी को रोकने के लिये उपाय करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे अवसरों पर मिठाई आदि विशेष रियायत देकर अथवा नियंत्रित मूल्य पर बिक्री की व्यवस्था करके सरकार का विचार जनता को सुविधा देने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) यह सूचना मिली है कि गत दिवाली के अवसर पर कुछ मिठाइयों के मूल्य बढ़ाये गये थे।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली आवश्यक वस्तु (कीमत नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1977 के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत कुछेक आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य नियत किये हैं। इस आदेश में मिठाइयां शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों के लिए बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों की प्रतिशतता

3399. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में अब तक, वर्षवार, बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये कुल ऋणों में से कितने प्रतिशत ऋण कृषि और ग्रामीण उद्योगों के लिए दिया गया; और

(ख) उसमें से कितना ऋण 2 एकड़ से कम भूमि रखने वाले छोटे किसानों को दिया गया ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) बैंकों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कृषि तथा लघु पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों की कुल दिये गये ऋणों से प्रतिशतता नीचे दी गयी है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	मार्च, 1975	मार्च, 1976	मार्च, 1977
कृषि तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों की कुल दिये गये ऋणों से प्रतिशतता .	21.5	20.5	20.9

(ग्रामीण उद्योगों के लिए आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं)।

(ख) सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा कृषकों को दिया गया सीधा ऋण नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष (सितम्बर के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार)	2.5 करोड़ तक		कृषि के लिए दिए गए कुल अग्रिम	
	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
1974	686045	5865.90	1666070	42319.21
1975	917529	9050.66	2145993	34157.52
1976	1402598	14879.92	3187526	76621.73

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि 2 एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले छोटे किसानों को दिये गये अग्रिमों का ब्यौरा अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Steps to recover Income tax Arrears

3401. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what suitable steps are being taken by the present Government to recover the arrears of unpaid income tax from the various tax payers in the country;

(b) what were the total unpaid arrears of income-tax when the new Government took over and how much more has since been added to it;

(c) whether the new Government has recovered the income tax arrears from those big business houses who had links with previous Government;

(d) if so, how much has been recovered so far; and

(e) the names of the companies, individuals and film industry personnels against whom the tax arrears are pending and how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) and (b). The arrears of income-tax (including corporation-tax) as on 31-3-77 and on 30-9-77 are as under:—

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

	As on 31-3-77	As on 30-9-77	Increase during the period from 1-4-77 to 30-9-77
Gross arrears	873·56	1047·24	173·68
Net arrears	569·84	719·78	149·94

The phenomenon of tax arrears is a continuing one. Even though the tax outstanding at the beginning of a financial year is collected/reduced to a substantial extent by the year-end, the arrears again go up mainly because a part of the fresh tax demand raised during the course of the year is not fully collected and becomes fresh arrears of tax at the end of the year. Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. These steps include :

(a) levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;

(b) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;

(c) attachment of monies due to the defaulter; and

(d) attachment and sale of movable/immovable properties.

Administratively, the Income-tax Officers have been asked to pay special attention to the collection/reduction of Income-tax arrears. The progress of collection/reduction in bigger cases is also watched by the senior officers of the Department.

(c) and (d). There is no definite information about such business houses. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires information about the income-tax arrears recovered from any particular business houses, the same will be collected and furnished.

(e) The number of persons from whom tax arrears are due is very large and the required information is not readily available. Its collection will involve considerable time and labour. If the Hon'ble Member desires information about any particular assessees, the same will be collected and furnished.

कच्चे काजू के आयात के लिये तंजानिया के साथ करार

3403. **श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेश मंत्री की तंजानिया की यात्रा के दौरान कच्चे काजू के आयात के लिये कोई करार किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में काजू का आयात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) तथा (ख). विदेश मंत्री की तंजानिया की यात्रा के दौरान कच्चे काजू के आयात के लिये कोई औपचारिक करार नहीं किया गया था। फिर भी आम मतैक्य यह था कि कच्चे काजू का निर्यात योग्य अधिशेष उपलब्ध होने पर और यदि भारत वेटिड इंडैक्स फार्मूला के आधार पर निर्धारित प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक कीमत अदा करे, तो तंजानिया कच्चे काजू के अपने निर्यात में भारत को प्राथमिकता देगा।

Labour Trouble in Indian Airlines

3404. SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:

SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has been in the grip of labour trouble for the last few months; and

(b) if so, what are the main reasons that have led to these troubles and what measures were/are being taken to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). During the months of September and October 1977, there were sporadic work stop-pages, lightening strikes, sit-in strikes and work to rule including acts tantamounting to 'strike' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, by some sections of workmen.

The main reasons were demand for:

(i) Payment of 20 per cent bonus on ex-gratia basis;

(ii) Withdrawal of suspension orders against two technicians;

(iii) Suspension of Senior Security Officer who had caught a peon with certain catering items of the Corporation, on the alleged ground that the peon was assaulted;

(iv) certain changes regarding time-off in lieu of overtime; addi-

tional staff, protective clothing and other minor issues;

(v) Maintenance of minimum shift strength.

After several rounds of discussions and negotiations, the sit-in-strike was called off on the evening of 5th October, 1977 and agitation on the 'bonus' issue was withdrawn from 3rd November, 1977. It was agreed that a joint meeting will be held between the representatives of the Indian Aircraft Technicians Association/Air Corporations Employees Union and the Management to discuss the Unions' specific proposals for a productivity linked formulae. The discussions are in progress. Meanwhile the Unions have agreed to accept the ex-gratia payment at the rate 8.33 per cent.

It is always the endeavour of Indian Airlines Management to settle such disputes amicably by bilateral discussions.

Market Price of Vanaspati before Diwali

3405. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.T.C. has substantially reduced the price of soyabean oil supplied to the Vanaspati manufacturers early November and yet the price of Vanaspati supplied to the common man was not reduced substantially before Diwali;

(b) the rates on which S.T.C. supplied soyabean oil to Vanaspati manufacturers each month from April, 1977 to November, 1977 and the prevailing market rates on which Vanaspati was available to common man during each of those months; and

(c) the reasons for not reducing the market price of Vanaspati before Diwali as had been promised by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI K. K. GOYAL): (a) and (c). The price of imported soyabean oil was reduced from Rs. 6500/- to Rs. 5950/- per tonne with effect from the 1 November, 1977. Correspondingly the industry agreed to reduce the ex-factory price including excise duty of 16.5 Kg. tin of Vanaspati from Rs. 158/- to Rs. 140/- from that date.

(b) The prices at which S.T.C. supplied soyabean oil to Vanaspati manufacturers and prevaling market prices of 16.5 Kg. tin during the period from April to November, 1977 are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

	Price of soyabean oil (Rs. per tonne)	Retail price of vanaspati in 16·5kg. Tin. (including retailer's margin and local taxes)*			
		Delhi (Two Brands)		(Prices in Rupees) Bombay	Agra
		A	B		
1	2	3	4	5	6
April, 1977	6000·00	159·14	158·61	180·00	173 00
May, 1977	6000·00	163·55	163·02	172·00	178·00
June, 1977	6000·00	163·55	163·02	171·25	175·00

1	2	3	4	5	6
July, 1977 (i) 15% requirement* . . .	8250·00	159·01	159·01	165·25	162·00
(ii) 75% requirements . .	6500·0				
August 1977 (i) and (ii) .	Do.	163·66	158·82	167·00	163·00
September, 1977 (i) & (ii) . .	Do.	158·88	155·20	167·25	161·00
31st October 1977 (i) & (ii) .	Do.	151·00	150·20	155·00	158·00
November, 1977	6950·00	151·00	150·20	155·00	N.A.

*Source: Market information obtained from the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY ACT, 1971

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : मैं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1971 की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :—

(1) भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण (वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन) नियम, 1977 जो दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आ० 775(ङ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(2) भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण (लेखे का वार्षिक विवरण) नियम, 1977 जो दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आ० 776(ङ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1299/77].

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF CASHEW CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77 AND STATE CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR THE PERIOD FORM 1-1-76 TO 31-3-77

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : मैं कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :—

(1) (एक) भारतीय काजू निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 1976–77 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(दो) भारतीय काजू निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 1976–77 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन

पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा-परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1300/77].

(2) (एक) भारतीय राज्य रसायन तथा भेषज निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के 1 जनवरी, 1976 से 31 मार्च, 1977 तक की अवधि के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(दो) भारतीय राज्य रसायन तथा भेषज निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का 1 जनवरी, 1976 से 31 मार्च, 1977 की अवधि का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा-परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1301/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND UNDER FINANCE ACT, 1977, CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 562(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 656(E) to 567(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.SR., 573(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 575(E), 576(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 578(E) and 579(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 602(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) S.R.O. 608(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 610(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G.S.R. 611(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(x) G.S.R. 670(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1302/77].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 574(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1977, issued under section 40 of the Finance Act, 1977.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1302/77].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 723(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1977, under section 159 of the Customs

Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1802/77].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Development Bank of India together with the Audited Accounts of the General Fund and the Development Assistance Fund for the year ended the 30th June, 1977, under sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-section (5) of section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. Placed in Library.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1303/77].

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : I beg to lay on the Table of the following Statements of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of Hundred and Ninety-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Seventy-sixth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on National and Grindlays Bank.

(2) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of Hundred and Ninety-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Fifty-ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Purchase of Milo from Abroad.

(3) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of Two Hundred and Fourteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Seventy-second Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Remissions and Abandonment of Customs Revenue—Imports of Ethyl Alcohol.

(4) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and action taken replies on hte recommendations made in Chapter I of Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Commitee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Seventieth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Crash Scheme on Rural Employment.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th December, 1977, agreed without any amendment to the Gresham and Craven of India (Private) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 1977."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and Ninety-fifth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Rajdhani Express.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SECOND AND TWELFTH REPORTS

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Second Report regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-first Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Atrocities on Scheduled Castes in (i) village Maulana Budhuchak (District Patna); and (ii) village Amli Kaur (District Banda).

(2) Twelfth Report regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-third Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education—Educational Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Delhi.

12.05 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 12th December, 1977, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1977.

(b) The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1977, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(c) The Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 1977.

(3) Further discussion on the motion regarding statement on two serious train accidents.

(4) Discussion on the Resolution regarding Report of the Railway Convention Committee.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Betwa River Board (Amendment) Bill, 1977, passed by Rajya Sabha.

2. It is also proposed to provide for:

(a) Discussion on promulgation of the Public Safety Ordinance by Jammu and Kashmir Government at 4.00 P.M. on Monday, the 12th December, 1977.

(b) Discussion on the problems of Sunderbans at 4.00 P.M. on Wednesday, the 14th December, 1977.

(c) Discussion on agreement with Bangla Desh on sharing of Ganga Waters at Farakka on Thursday, the 15th December, 1977.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): We will be completing four weeks out of six weeks of the current session this week-end. Only two weeks are left, in which there is also a holiday. So, we will have only nine working days left. I am very sorry to say two things in regard to Government business.

Firstly, in the previous session Government promised that a number of Bills would be introduced in this session, but they have not been introduced at all. For instance, the statement of the hon. Minister makes no mention whatsoever of some of the important legislations which we wanted to have, namely repeal of MISA, the Anti-Defence Bill and the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I do not want the Government habit to continue, *viz.* of bringing important measures almost at the fag end of the session, leaving us no time to consider them, and then saying they have been introduced. You must give some notice as to when they are coming.

Secondly, Government have not given us any clue as to when this particular Bill about which I am more concerned at the moment, namely the Anti-Defection Bill, is coming. The Anti-Defection Bill went on being considered by the Select Committee for more than three years before and during the emergency, but nothing came out of it. Both the Congress and, I am sorry to say, even the Janata Party are taking advantage of the fact that there is no specific concrete legislation on the subject and they are thus allowing all kinds of people to enter the parties.

No less a man than the former Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Chimanbhai Patel, who has been an arch defector and a notorious person for all winds of politiking has been admitted to the Janata Party. I do not know how and with what face the Janata Party friends have taken him into the party. I am ashamed of the fact that the Janata Party have admitted persons of Shri Chimanbhai Patel's notoriety who has been a symbol of corruption, instability, manoeuvring of all kinds. Therefore, my point is that this is happening because the Government is not bringing forward the Anti-Defection Bill. If they had brought forward this Bill, they would not have admitted such an arch defector as Shri Chimanbhai Patel and other such people. I want the Janata Government to improve on the doings of the Congress Party.

Sir, my blood boils when I recall how in Gujarat more than 100 young men and women had died in 1974 during the Nav Nirman Movement. And only one person is responsible for that and that is Shri Chimanbhai Patel and his Ministry. I am shocked and amazed to find that this man has been inducted as a member of the Janata Party. The same Shri Chimanbhai Patel put up a candidate of the Congress Party in my Gandhinagar (Ahmedabad) constituency and he fought tooth and nail and spent lot of time and money in order to defeat me. Of course, he did not succeed. I succeeded and that is why I am here now. This has happened only 8 months back. And, yet, he is now in the Janata Party. So, I want the Government to bring the Anti-Defection Bill so that the Government do not take shelter to admit all kinds of people. Let it be a party of honest and ideal people. The Janata Party must remain true and good to its principles and ideals.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): In this House, there had been a controversy that the previous Government had used Intelligence Bureau to shadow political leaders and the Ministers. It had been a shock to the country that the Intelligence Bureau had been used to shadow political leaders and Ministers. Everybody condemned that. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu also raised this point in this House. But to our surprise, the present Government is also using the same practice and the present Ministers are being shadowed by the same Intelligence Bureau and the Police. This is a very serious matter. I have a suspicion that the Intelligence Bureau has been shadowing me and the Congress Party. I sent to you calling attention notice on this.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under consideration.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My point is that we should have a discussion on the functioning of the IB and surveillance on the Ministers. Let us look at Haryana. They have put 200 people here. This kind of activity of the Intelligence Bureau of the Central Government and the Police of the State Government should be discussed in this House; I want this should be included in the agenda.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Last week, the hon. Home Minister made some very important points. While giving replies to certain questions. One such point was that the Punnappra Vayalar struggle in the former princely State of Travancore from which the hon. Minister also comes, would not form part of the freedom struggle. He also said that the Telengana Armed Insurgents against the former Nizam would also not form part of the freedom struggle. Yesterday, in reply to another question he said that the Moplah Rebellion that took place in Malabar would not form part of the freedom struggle. I think, this is a serious problem on which the Government took a politically discriminating and communal approach. I, therefore, propose that on all these issues there should be a discussion next week. We have sent notices for that. This agitates the minds of several thousands of patriots who laid their lives and lost everything in their fight for freedom. I think, it should form part of the discussion next week.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): My submission is that the Minister of Works and Housing made a statement in Aligarh that he is going to bring forward in this session Aligarh University Amendment Bill. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that Bill will be brought forward during this session or not. I would request you to have at least 3 hours discussion on minority affairs. Important questions submitted to the Parliament asking for information about minority affairs have been rejected. So, it would really mean a discussion on minority affairs. I would request you to provide 3 hours for this.

12.11 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) CIRCULAR *re*: FORMATION OF A CODE OF ETHICS FOR HIGH COURT JUDGES

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Under Rule 377, I rise to draw the attention of the House to a matter which has caused a great deal of public concern. The circular dated October 10, issued by the Chief Justice of India to the Chief Justices of all the High Courts regarding the formulation of a code of ethics for the High Court judges, has surprised and pained many who hold the independence and dignity of judiciary dear to their hearts.

The suggestion that High Court Judges need to be disciplined and brought under a code of conduct to be enforced by a Committee of Judges smacks of the thinking during the days of emergency when the so-called "Voluntary Code" was prescribed for every section of the community except, of course, for the powers that be. What these so called 'voluntary codes' became or were actually intended to be, is well known.

The history of higher judiciary has been one of exemplary standards even in periods of great duress, and of a fierce, spirit of independence even in an atmosphere of alround conformity.

The judiciary has been the bastion of liberty and the hope of the oppressed especially when the oppressor turned out to be the state itself. The

various high courts endeavoured to uphold this great tradition and to set at liberty thousands of innocent persons sent to jails without any reason during the dark days of emergency. These valiant efforts, despite their failure in the final resort, will form a glorious chapter of our history. With the single exception of a judge of the Supreme Court who delivered a dissenting judgment in the habeas corpus case of 1975-76, and was ultimately superseded, it was the High Court judges who suffered for their independence in administering justice without fear or favour.

So, the issuance of this circular which is intended to discipline the ones whose record should have been emulated by others is not only uncalled for but a clear insult to them. It might even be interpreted as a reflection on the integrity of the judiciary which is the very foundation of the rule of law. It would be a sad day, indeed, when our judges would have to obtain character certificate periodically even if they be from their fellow judges. The underlying assumption that the judges should be under surveillance and their conduct needs to undergo screening or scrutiny would create a feeling among the people that there is something seriously wrong in the Kingdom of Denmark. The definition of judicial conduct borders on the ridiculous when the judges are required to give an undertaking not to drink in public or private except on medical grounds. The judges of superior courts are appointed by the President in accordance with the constitutional requirements of high ability and distinction which is further fortified by the fact that a judge can be removed only by a special procedure prescribed by the Constitution. The judges also subscribe to oath of office which with a remarkable brevity requires them to do their duties most scrupulously and conscientiously. To lay down any further criterian would seem to derogate not only from the dignity of the relevant constitutional provision or from the sanctity of oath but also indirectly cast reflection on the choice of the President.

There are professions which are guided by conventions rather than a code of conduct. Democracy works largely under self-regulation. The last we heard about the Press code, Code for Lawyers, Code for Judiciary, etc., was seven months ago. It is, indeed, a matter of concern that certain ways and methods of the nightmarish past should continue even today.

It is particularly disturbing to learn from the circular that the Government is willing to strengthen the hands of those who have initiated this move and to help them with any legislation which may be necessary for the purpose. This clearly shows that the Government is not so innocent of the move as it has been trying to make out. In fact, even a legislation is being contemplated. I would, therefore, demand—and have no doubt that the House joins me in this—that the Government make a statement on the subject clarifying the position.

12.18 hrs.

(ii) ALLEGED GROSS CHEATING OF CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA BY KOHINOOR MILLS ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, it was in the beginning of this Lok Sabha that I revealed on the floor of this House that the Kohinoor Mills belonging to Kapadias had been allowed to rob the Central Bank of India to the tune of over Rs. 20 crores—in fact, it is Rs. 26 crores, I am told—out of which Rs. 15 crores have already been marked as 'frozen account'. In this big fraud, Smt. Indira Gandhi's son, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, Kapadias, Central Bank officials, some erstwhile and some present officials of the Banking Ministry including the then Secretary and at least two earstwhile Governors of Reserve Bank were closely involved. I know about one Reserve Bank Governor who was on the pay-roll of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the big business. Now he is a Governor elsewhere.

I gather that the inquiry has been completed and the report submitted, and it has been revealed that serious irregularities, improprieties and frauds have been committed and responsibilities have been fixed on the present RBI Deputy Governor, Banking, and the Chairman, Central Bank of India, besides others. I have positive reasons to believe that, in fulfilling this mission of misdeeds of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, the then Banking Secretary and some officials and the then Reserve Bank Governor were also deeply involved. It is, therefore, necessary that the report is laid on the Table of the House immediately, as assured by the Government earlier. Action should be taken against all those serving and retired persons contected with this case.

12.20 hrs.

(iii) REPORTED STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMPARING THE CONGRESS WITH ANAND MARG.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would submit that it would be more appropriate to call rule 377 as Rule of *'Nishkam Karma'* because we rise in our seats and make points, but there is absolutely no response from the Government side. On one of the gates here you will see inscribed this line from Bhagavat Gita:

कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन

MR. SPEAKER: Are you raising this under rule 377 please come to the subject.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I submit, Sir, it might have been all right during British days because the then British Government told the then Members of the Central Legislative Assembly, 'You can do anything; you can vote out our Budget, but we will have it certified by the Viceroy and that will come into effect'. It might have been alright in those days but that saying does not quite stand on all fours with the present conditions.

Another thing I would like to submit is this. The Rules of Business are expected to regulate the business in this House they are not expected to restrict or control the business....

MR. SPEAKER: 'Regulation' may include restriction also.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: That may be the judicial interpretation. But here in the Rules of Business it is very clear: we are only asked to submit briefly the point and the reasons for wishing to raise it. But yesterday I was surprised, rather flabbergasted, when I was asked to submit a statement of what I was going to say. My friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was just now talking about a code for the Press etc. but there seems to be a code for the Members of Parliament here. So I would like you to reconsider the whole matter and not insist on my prior submission of the statements that we propose to make.

Regarding the main point, I am sorry that the External Affairs Minister who, I found the other day, has blossomed into a conssmate diplomat should have betrayed himself into making a statement comparing the Congress with the Anand Marg. When Press representatives approached him in Gwalior and asked him whether, in view of the various acts of crime that are being committed by them both abroad and here and the various acts of sabotage and terrorism on the Railways, in power plants and elsewhere, there is any proposal to ban Anand Marg—because Anand Marg has come out in the open and has written letters to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister that they were responsible for these crimes and that unless their Leader Mr. Sarcar is released they will continue to indulge in such acts of sobotage and violence and crime—and whether Government proposes to take suitable action against them, he says:

"We have recently lifted the ban and we do not propose to ban the organisation Anand Marg". If he had stopped at that, we would have had no quarrel: but voluntarily and on his own, he goes further and says "If it is a question of banning Anand Marg, then the question of banning the Congress also will arise". It passes my understanding how the Congress can be compared with Anand Marg. The Congress is the main opposition Party in the country. Now, I would like to know whether this Government proposes to run democracy in this country without a Parliamentary Opposition by lodging us all in jail. I am perfectly justified in asking this question because, on an earlier occasion, the Home Minister went on record about a 'vichar' (the Hindi word 'vichar' was used) that the then Government proposed to shoot all the leaders of the Opposition. Here is an express statement by one of the responsible members of the Government that they will have to think of banning the Congress. So, is it their intention to ban the Opposition in this country and run this democracy without one? This is my question to the Government and they should come out with a statement as to how they thought it fit to compare the Congress with Anand Marg and to speak of both the organisations in the same breath and say that if one is banned the other organisation will also have to be banned. This explanation is called for from the Government.

12.25 hrs.

(iv) Action on the findings of the Sarkaria Commission of Inquiry

SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN (Tirupattur): Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the Home Minister through you to a matter concerning the Sarkaria Commission. The Sarkaria Commission of Inquiry submitted its report ten months ago on the misdeeds of the former Chief Minister Mr. Karunanidhi and his DMK Government in Tamil Nadu. The Commission had indicated on the basis of unalloyed evidence many DMK Ministers on their abuse of power for personal aggrandisement. It is unfortunate that these men of sullied character are polluting the public life in Tamil Nadu.

It is really ironical that the Home Minister of the Government of India announces publicly that action would be taken against the former Prime Minister if the Shah Commission found her guilty of serious lapses. He avows avidly that he would cleanse the entire public life in India starting from the top. But he is keeping mum about the Reports of the Sarkaria Commission. In fact, he seems to be in sympathy with the condemned men of Tamil Nadu. His silence is puzzling when his Cabinet colleagues confabulate with the men of dubious character as substantiated by the Sarkaria Commission.

Should I call it a double standard when he presupposes the findings of the Shah Commission and back-slides the indictment of the Sarkaria Commission.

When the people of Tamil Nadu with their stoic courage are confronting the consequences of the recent cyclone and when the entire State Government has garnered all its energy and resources to give relief and succour to the suffering millions, these thrown-out politicians are throwing mud on the leader of the 4.5 crore people of Tamil Nadu, our present Chief Minister, Shri M. G. Ramachandran.

I demand a positive reply from the Home Minister. In this House a few minutes before hon. Members laughed when the Minister of Commerce assured the House that Goenka will be punished and whoever he be and however high he may be in the political life, the guilty men will be punished. At the same time I have got my doubts so also our members from Tamil Nadu when Mr. Karunanidhi and his colleagues have not been punished when the Sarkaria Commission has given the

[Shri C. N. Viswanathan]

finding that they are guilty of serious offences. They have not taken any action, rather they are getting sympathies.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister and request that he should take immediate action against these persons found guilty by the Sarkaria Commission. He has informed the House that he would take action against these persons. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had been a former Judge of the Supreme Court, you know how the culprits should be punished, but here these culprits have been left out for then months.

I, therefore, draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister for taking necessary action soon.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Very good.

12.29 hrs.

(v) REPORTED ARREST OF A PERSON WITH LOADED REVOLVER TRYING TO MEET PRIME MINISTER AT UJJAIN

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): With your kind permission, I would like to draw the attention of this House to a very serious matter of recent occurrence threatening the life of the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Bhai Desai himself.

It is reported that one Shri Ram Kumar Gupta was arrested in November last at Ujjain for having possessed a loaded revolver on him while trying to meet Shri Morarji Bhai Desai at the Circuit House at Ujjain .... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Add that also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is in the report itself. I do not have to add anything, my dear Mr. Subramaniam.

AN HON. MEMBER: SWAMY....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, Swamy Subramaniam.

Shri Ram Kumar Gupta is a well-known RSS worker and had come to the Circuit House along with Shri Virendra Kumar Saklecha, the Education Minister of Madhya Pradesh..,

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Future Chief Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: ....Shri Hari Bhau Joshi and other well-known leaders of RSS and Shri Babu Lal Jain. Shri Ram Kumar Gupta was stopped by the police officer while trying to get entry to meet the Prime Minister. The Police have recovered a 32 bore pistol from Shri Gupta....

AN HON. MEMBER: fully loaded.

SHRI VASANT KUMAR: Surprisingly enough, the RSS leaders have managed to get Shri Gupta released from the Police custody without further action. That is the concern they have for the Prime Minister.

Sir, the matter relates to the security of the Prime Minister of the country and should not be hushed up in this manner. I would therefore, request the Home Ministry to fully investigate through the CBI the matter relating to the arrest and subsequent release of Shri Ram Kumar Gupta, an RSS worker.

If any organization were to be compared with the Anand Marg and its activities, this is a clear proof that the RSS alone could be compared with the Anand Marg: Carrying pistol to threaten the Prime Minister.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Nobody can threaten the Prime Minister. He will never be cowed down.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You will only kill him with something if you have your own way .... (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, this is a matter where I want you to direct the Government to inform the House what action they are

taking. Only then the House will feel re-assured that the Prime Minister's security is taken proper care of.

MR. SPEAKER: We take up legislative business.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My point of order is, yesterday I had given Calling Attention notice regarding Peking broadcast. I saw on the notice board that three other Calling Attentions were admitted and my Calling Attention was put for to-day. To-day I found it missing. According to Rule 5 it will lapse if it does not come to-day. May I know the fate of this Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: After the Calling Attention was balloted, the Minister of External Affairs informed me that he has to go along with the Prime Minister to Nepal and the question being a very important question he wanted personally to answer the question. Therefore I have listed that question for Monday.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I had sought your permission to raise the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: To-day I have given five.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने नया रूल यह बनाया है कि जिस दिन आप एडमिट करेंगे, उसी दिन जितने मनाम होंगे, उन में से आप इन्क्लूड करेंगे, उस का रिप्लाई कब होगा, यह बाद की बात है। इसलिए जो नाम एडमिट हुए हैं उनमें नया नाम नहीं जुड़ सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. As it is it will come on Monday. All the 377 statements will be allowed (including yours). Not to-day. I selected, five.

MHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Just a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Our minutes are very long minutes. We take up further consideration of the Bill. Shri Ravindra Verma.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please, don't record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't record.

Now we take up further consideration of the Bill. Shri Ravindra Varma.

12.33 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT BILL—*contd.*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): When the House passed on to other business on Wednesday I was referring to the concept of the bonus and the relation between the concept of the bonus and the coverage that the Act provides. I tried to point out that in spite of the fact that amendments to the Act earlier had empowered the State Governments i.e. the appropriate Governments to extend the coverage of the Act to establishments and undertakings employing less than 20 but not less than 10, the coverage had not been extended and I ask my hon. friends here to think about the reasons why in spite of legislation that enabled this possibility, the application of the Act was not extended. It is primarily because, as was pointed out the other day, there is a close connection between the extension of the coverage of the Act and the impact that this extension will have on the economic viability of undertakings. Sir, my hon. friend Shri Stephen to whom I have referred again and again said the other day that the concept of a deferred wage arises because of two factors, and I am entirely in agreement with him.

**Not recorded.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO *in the chair*]

First of all he said that the reason why we in this country think of, and demand, bonus as a deferred wage is the fact that wages in this country are very low. There is a relationship between the concept of a deferred wage and the reality of low wages. He, therefore, very rightly pointed out the other day that the question of a minimum wage, the question of a fair wage, the question of the level of wages, all these questions are relevant to and related to the concept of a deferred wage.

He also said—I agree with him again —that, unfortunately, in this country there is a gap between income and expenditure, especially, in the lower rungs of society. It therefore, transpires that the immediate consumption needs of essential commodities are paramount. Therefore, the wage-earner is not in a position to save and meet the expenditure that sometimes he has to incur all of a sudden. So, he pointed out to the fact that it sometimes becomes necessary to cushion the availability of income to the wage-earner, and to see that such contingencies as festivals and other things are met.

Now, Sir in regard to both these points, I am in agreement with him. When you say that the bonus is a deferred wage, it gets linked with the whole question of level of wages, the prices that prevail and the incomes that are permissible. Therefore, I would beg to submit that these conclusions are only based on the premises which my hon. friend put forward, with which I myself agree.

Therefore, it is entirely logical for the Janata Party to hold, and for this Government to hold, that the question of bonus as a deferred wage, the concept of bonus as a deferred wage, is linked with the general questions of the level of wages, fair wage, minimum wage and the questions of prices and incomes that are all inter-related. Nobody can deny that these are inter-related questions. That is what we have said that our attitude to these questions is dependent on our overall policy as far as incomes, wages and prices are concerned.

There is nothing which can be described as illogical in holding that these two are connected. Now, a question was raised about the duration for which we are introducing the statutory minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent. As my hon. friends on the other side and this side said the other day, it is true that in the past too, from 1971 onwards, when the bonus was increased from 4 per cent to 8.33 per cent, it was through Ordinances and subsequent acts which were annual. It was open to the then Government too to bring forward a legislation which would have made this a permanent feature. I am sure my hon. friend, Shri Stephen would have moved amendments and must have made such demands at that time too. His point was that this should become a permanent feature. I can understand his anxiety in this regard. The fact remains that, in the past too, legislation on this question had been brought from year to year. In our case, as I tried to submit earlier, there is a logical relationship between our stand on the wages and the fact that we are bringing forward this Bill for one year; our attitude to the question is dependent on our overall policy on wages, incomes and prices.

Now, Sir, it was open to the then Government to extend it and to put it in the statute book for all times. They had all the powers that they wanted. There was no dearth of powers. I am sure nobody will argue that there was dearth of powers. The limitless powers which the Government enjoyed during the emergency were not used to put such a legislation on the statute book; but these limitless powers were used to put the hands of the clock back, and not for-

ward. This is unfortunately a fact with which my hon. friend will also agree.

Then I come to 34 (3) which was referred to. My good friend, Shri Saugata Roy, who is a very well informed Member and who makes very intelligent and effective contributions to the deliberations of the House unfortunately slipped up on this question. I am sorry my young friend is not here at this moment. But he said that we are trying to take away 34(3) from the Act. This is totally incorrect, and I am sure he would not have made this statement if he had taken pains to look at the Bill that we have brought before the House. There must have been a terrible slip up. Otherwise, a man like my hon. friend, Shri Saugata Roy, would not have said what he said, because, facts are quite to the contrary. 34(3) was removed from the Act during the Emergency by my hon. friends sitting opposite. Now. what we are trying to do is not to remove this. Today, it does not exist in the Act as it stands. This Bill has been brought forward to put this clause back; it was removed earlier. Therefore, I am sorry that on the basis of a gross misunderstanding my hon. friends should have accused us of trying to remove this provision.

It was stated that this clause introduces some new features. It is true that there are two provisos that we have put in in this Bill. One relates to the need to secure prior approval from the appropriate government and the other relates to 8.33 and the allocable surplus. Unless there is an allocable surplus, bonus cannot be more than 8.33 per cent. I should like to ask this House; is it better not to have section 34(3) at all, and continue the situation as it existed during the emergency, or is it better to reinstate the clause with certain safeguards which were demanded all the time by my hon. frineds including my hon. frined Stephen. I do not think that it would be possible for me to present the case for this proviso better than in the words of my distinguished friend Mr. Stephen. I refer to him because he is a man of enormous experience in the field of trade union activity, and I respect him for that. He therefore knows what flaws are there, and how certain provisos are pregnant with the possibility of abuse. I should like, not for banter, but because I think those are the best ways of formulating the arguments to quote what my hon. friend Mr. Stephen has said. Here I must say that 34 (3) talks of bilateral agreement on the basis of some formula, negotiated formula other than the formula of the 8.33 minimum bonus. Emphasis is on the necessity to agree on a formula, emphasis is not on agreement or on the necessity to agree, on a figure. With characteristic eloquence my hon. friend Mr. Stephen said:

> "Legislation provided for agreements outside formula. What was the result?Minimum bonus was conceded. It is a ten year old concept now. Has any intelligible or intelligent productivity bonus formula been evolved in the course of ten years? I am not talking about a few institutions where there are production and productivity bonus formulae. In a large number of institutions such a formula has not been evolved. No trade union has ever tried to evolve a formula that way. A thing that should have been evolved has not been evolved.... There were areas, public sector areas where large amounts were being paid, private sector areas where large amounts were being paid...."

"At whose cost"? Asks Mr. Stephen.

> "At whose cost? Even if the surplus warranted a payment of only 10 per cent, if an agreement is evolved between the management and labour for payment of thirty per cent, at whose cost is this being done?"

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that income-tax is being taken out. It is at that cost it is being done...."

I do not want to quote too much lest he may say that I am quoting scriptures. He goes on to say:

"The bonus review committee collected details and the details show that 80 per cent of the cases are those in which this particular provision was taken advantage of and bonus was being paid at a level far higher than warranted by this formula or by the appellate tribunal formula."

I am tempted to quote because this is the best way of formulating the arguments in favour of the proviso. Then he went on to say, "As a trade union worker—which he is—"myself and Shri Banerjee were very keen to get freedom to workers to have an agreement at higher levels. But as a Parliamentarian"—he is a distinguished Parliamentarian even as he is a distinguished trade union worker—"and as a representative of the people, we will have to look at the other side also."

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): He will be your potential friend.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He has been my friend always. I do not disown him today. I hope he does not disown me.

If freedom is to be given, then why should we have the Statutory provision? Then the whole thing can be left at that stage. As I said earlier, I am not quoting this to confront Mr. Stephen with his past not at all. If he thinks so, I will be sorry, because it is not my intention to do so. But I want to point out, how even a trade union leader of his eminence and a distinguished Parliamentarian of his eminence thinks of the logic behind certain provisos of the kind in 34 (3) that a formula is necessary. Often times it happens that a figure is agreed upon, and no formula is evolved and if that is the case, who should look at the question whether there is a formula or it is only a figure. It can only be the Government. My friend Mr. Stephen again says— I do not want to quote him at length—"as a trade union leader, I have signed many agreements which are one line agreements." I am sure the other friends here also have the same experience, agreement on one line in which you say something about a certain figure. What is the basis of this agreement? It need not be always negotiations and examination of account books and what not? It can be pressure. I am not raising the question whether this pressure is legitimate or otherwise. But the purpose of the ligislation to see that this is done on the basis of a formula which is different is not achieved if there is not some possibility, some contrivance, some way of examining whether there is an alternative formula or it is only a figure arrived at as a result of pressure, if not collective bargaining.

Therefore, the reason why we have introduced this proviso is very clear, and as Mr. Stephen himself said, we have to look at it here from the point of view of Members of Parliament who have to protect not only the rights of workers— of course, we have to protect the rights of workers, we have to protect the interests of the workers and ensure that they get a legitimate share of the profits, they get a wage consistent with their requirements— we have to protect all these things— but as Members of Parliament, we cannot ignore the interests of other sections of the society as well. We are sitting here as Members of Parliament who have to protect the interests of all sections not only of workers, but of other sections also to hold the balance and this can be done only by this hon. House. Therefore, it is being said that there must be a provision which enables the Government to look at agreements, and

examine and scrutinize whether there are alternative formulae or alternative means are used to by-pass a formula.

There was a reference to the increase in quantum, in an amendment or in a speech made from this side. This is not new either. This has been partly answered by what I said earlier. I think, it was Mr. Mahesh Desai—I hope, Mr. Stephen will correct me if I am wrong—who demanded 15 per cent bonus. It is not a new idea that the quantum must be increased. But, Sir, the arguments that I have put forth before the House are arguments that answer the demand about the increase in the quantum.

Now I come to investment allowance. Again it was made to look as though it was something new which was being conceded to the capitalists by the Janata Government. This is most unforunate. I think it is because the question has not been properly studied. My distinguished and hon. friend, comrade, Ahalya Rangnekar also made this point. Unfortunately, she is not here at the moment. The House knows that even from 1965, the development rebate was deductible as a prior charge in the computation of the allocable surplus. In the Finance Act of 1976, the development rebate was done away with, and in its place the investment allowance has been introduced. All that we have tried to do in this Bill is to up-date the clause. Since there is no development rebate and its place has been taken by the investment allowance, we are putting in the words 'investment allowance'.

Scrutiny of profit and loss account is a very important point which has been referred to by Mr. Stephen, Mr. Saugata Roy, Mr. Chitta Basu, who mounts a constant vigil on everything that concerns workers and bonus—and many others on this side. Dr. Swamy, my distinguished friend who crosses swords with many— I can't yet refer to him as a veteran of many wars— has also referred to this. This criticism is based on a misunderstanding of the situation. Mr. Stephen was a little clearer than some others who were ambiguous. It is not that the Act as it stands today gurantees this right to the workers to inspect the profit and loss account and challenge the propriety of the entries. It is not that such a provision exists in the law today and we are trying to take it away. Mr. Stephen said that a declaration was made by the then government about two things, firstly that there will be a minimum bonus of Rs. 100 if there was a profit irrespective of allocable surplus, and secondly, that workers will have the right to challenge the propriety of entries in the profit and loss account. These were two announcements made by the then government on 17th January, 1977, a day or two before the elections were announced. It was a declaration of intention by the then government. Could the government not have acted on it? Did they not have the power? How many ordinances were promulgated! Could they not have promulgated another ordinance for this? They did not do so. Therefore, to give the impression to the House that the previous government had given some rights to the workers which the Janata Government is trying to take away now is highly misleading. Mr. Stephen did not say so; but he said that on 17th January they made the declaration, and they had no time afterwards. Whether there was no time or whether there was no intention, I do not want to go further into it except to say that it is a fact that this proposal was made but was sent back from quarters higher up or whatever they were described as at that time.

Some points were raised about industrial unrest. I do not think I should take the time of the House to deal with this, because we have discussed this question during Question Hour and on many other occasions. There is no doubt that there is industrial unrest in the country. One does not deny it. As I have said many times, the government is trying to

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

deal with this situation firstly by removing irritants, and secondly by streamlining the machinery for settlement of disputes. We are all well aware of the many lacunae in the existing ligislation. We hope it will be possible for us to bring forward ligislation to remove them on the basis of the consensus that we have identified as a result of the discussions that we have had in the tripartite conference and the tripartite committee. I would not like to say more on this.

Sir, the debate on the motion for consideration has shown that there is considerable agreement, almost unanimity in this House as far as the restoration of the 8.33 per cent bonus is concerned. There is no dispute on that and that is the main objective of the Bill. On coverage too I would like to submit to the House that the banking companies and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation which were taken out from the coverage of the Act through the amendments that were made in 1975 is being restored. So, the House can very well see that the primary objective of this Bill is to restore the position that existed before the Emergency and the Act that was passed during the Emergency.

Sir, I agree that the Bill as we have introduced now does not deal with all the points that the hon. Members on this side and on that side of the House have raised regarding conditions of workers or their demnads. I do not claim on behalf of the Government that this is a comprehensive Bill which deals with every aspect of the situation. I do not claim so. But I would like to say one thing. Even if the Bill does not go as far as many hon. Members want the Bill to go, if the hon. Members feel that this Bill is a welcome measure, in that it restores the 8.33 per cent bonus, I would suggest to the House that this is a Bill which should receive the support of the House.

Often times there is a choice between half a loaf and no loaf at all. It can very well be that in many situations that we face, we do not get every thing that we want. I will not for one moment say that many of the demands that have been made or many of the suggestions that have been made should not be considered. I am not even saying on second consideration, that Government will not accept many of those things if not today, at another time. I am not saying it. But inasmuch as this Bill tries to restore the 8.33 per cent bonus and the coverage that existed before the amendments were introduced in 1975 I would unhesitatingly recommend this Bill for the acceptance of the House and, therefore, I hope that the hon. House will accept the Bill that has been introduced by me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the lunch hour we will take up amendments. The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI M.SATYANARAYAN RAO *in the chair*]

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause by clause consideration.

Clause 2— *(Act 21 of 1975 to have the modified effect for a particular period)*

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I beg to move:

Page 1 line 16—

for "1976" *substitute* "1974" (5)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 16,—

for "1976"

substitute—

"1974 and in respect of every subsequent accounting year" (19)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is, if I may say so, the most vital clause in this Bill. There are two aspects in the Bill— (1) what are the provisions that the Bill seeks to incorporate and (2) for what period. With respect to the proposals, they are broadly welcomed subject to this that something must be added and something must be deleted. But the controversy or, if I may say so, the agony from the side of the workers is that this has been mischievously, deceitfully limited to one year, nevertheless, giving an impression that some revolutionary step has taken place. The Act as it was, provided for 4 per cent bonus irrespective of profit and loss. From 1977 onwards it provided for 8.33 per cent bonus irrespective of profit and loss. When the amendment ordinance came during the emergency period, this got sub-divided into two—one is that for the year 1974 4 per cent bonus would continue irrespective of profit and loss and for the subsequent years 4 per cent or Rs. 100 only would be there if there was available surplus. What is to be done with that is the question. The Janata Party had given a promise to the people that this—if you call it a mischief that was done by that ordinance—would be rectified. I do not want to go into deferred wage and all that. Even formerly as the Act was, it was not the position that there was no deferred wage. No, it was not deferred wage. It is only an advance payment of wages to be adjusted against the profit that may come up in the subsequent years subject to a limitation of period within which if the adjustment does not take place, that will get time barred and cannot be recovered. It was not a deferred wage at all. That is why the captain said 'payment of bonus and matters connected therewith' without spelling out whether it was on profit basis or productivity basis or deferred wage basis. My speech was elaborately quoted by my friend, making it appear that I said something very very absurd. He said that I am capable of making an illogical thing appear logical and a logical thing appear illogical. And the ordinance, according to him, is not a good thing. After going through the speech he might have felt that I was making a logical thing in a presentable thing. The portion you spoke, therefore, obviously is not fully reflective of my speech. That is what I want to say and nothing more than that.

Now, the specified question is, the emergency ordinance stated that for the period 1974 the workers would get only 4 per cent whereas in the previous years they got 8.33 per cent, whether you are prepared to give 8.33 per cent for that year. I may tell him for information that there are disputes pending, large number of them, even today with respect to the period 1974

I have got on my hand a dispute pending about it. HMT's dispute is still there. I can quote a number of industrial establishments where bonus disputes for the year 1974-75 remained unsettled. Are you prepared to give 8.33 per cent for that year? Then, for the next year, you have not given anything at all. For the next year, you have not given even 4 per cent You will kindly understand that. It is blank. For the period 1976-77, you have given 8.33 per cent. Now, let us not forget this fact that for that interim period, it is cipher, minus; not 1 per cent. That is the position. You forget about 8.33 per cent. It is blank. Therefore, the question is whether for the entire period, for these two years, you are prepared to give 8.33 per cent; if not,

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

why not? On the basis of the commitment made by the Janata Party, do not quote our position and all that.

We took certin decisions; we argued about it; we thought that it was necessary to contain inflation; we made certain provisions and with those provisons we went to the people. You went to the people saying that these provisions were wrong. You got votes from the people and came to power. Now do not quote us because people decried that the position we took was wrong and we took certain measures which did not receive any acceptance. If you quote us, then it is absolutely illegal. We had been defeated; we had been taken to task; we went to the bar of the people; we had been convicted; we had been thrown out of power. Now, we are here. You told the people that those measures were wrong; those measures would be rectified. You were voted back to power. Do not quote that we took certain decisions which the people rejected and try to justify yourself. This is not proper; this is absolutely wrong; this is most hyprocritical.

Now, therefore, Sir, the theoretical aspect apart, this is a matter on which there can be no budging at all. 8.33 per cent is clear, specific and categorical. This specific, clear and categorical commitment had been given throughout to the people. This was accepted in principle that 8.33 per cent will be given for this particular year, leaving the previous year completely blank and the year before that and the year coming forward making completely blank; not even 4 per cent; the Ordinance remaining as it is for the succeeding years. This is the picture which is emerging. This position cannot be accepted. It was mentioned that there was a connection between the wage and the bonus. Therefore, it will depend on the way the argument you are developing. If that is the argument, that argument is very dangerous and the working class will have to take notice of that.

I quote my speech which of course is correctly put forth like this. "There is a connection between bonus and the wage. It is only to link up, to bridge the difference between the actual expenditure and the wage that deferred wage and the minimum bonus is contemplated." Therefore, unless we determine what is going to be the wage policy, there can be no decision, as far as this is concerned, on a permanent basis. Therefore, the argument that is developing is that if they are going to get a proper wage, then this is not forth coming. They will get it if the wages are going to be low. We are going to give them 3.33 per cent subject to one condition that the wages are to be done away with.

Now the Bhoothlingam Commission is going into the wage matter. They will get either good wage or bonus. If their wages are fairly good, they are not going to get this bonus. They will get this bonus provided the wages are low and there is sufficient assurance from the Bhoothlingam Commission that the wages will be fixed sufficiently low. If this is going to be the linkage, this is the principle against which a voice of protest has to be raised here and now. Therefore, irrespective of all that, on the same basis of profit being the minimum, irrespective of profit and loss, on that, there can be no going back. We went back on that. Now, you are not only going to go back to that, but you do not have the courage to say that for the coming year at least four per cent will be paid. You are not prepared to say that. Forget about 8.33 per cent. Even 4 per cent, you are not prepared to say. If this Amendment says 'restoraton of *status quo ante*', if that is the position, then from 1974 onwards, 8.33 per cent bonus must come. Whatever has been incorporated must come in a permanent form. I do not know why this must be limited only to one year, why all these amendments which you are proposing should be limited to only one year. Some of my friends have moved amendments. I want to men-

tion this to them. They have moved amendments like 'substitute 1975 to 1976' or 'substitute 1974 to 1976'. That is not enough, because the word here is 'year'. The word in the principal clause is not 'years'; it is 'year'. If you say 'substitute 1975' means the year 1975-76. There it stops. Then 1976-77 goes. That is why, I propose that the amendment must be "for the year 1974-75 and for every subsequent accounting year". This is an amendment which I seek to press, on which there can be no compromise, no budging at all. And if the Government falters, that will be committing a breach of faith with the people on a very vital matter. On the basis of this we went to the polls, as a matter of controversy; you charged us, you accused us, as anti-working class on the basis of this, what you called, Black Act, and you got the benefit of it. Now, be true to the promise you made and not quote the arguments which we made and which people have rejected. Therefore, on that basis, I press my amendment.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have listened to my distinguished friend, Mr. Stephen, with great interest and respect. I do not want to spend much time of the House dealing with the many aspects of the matter that he himself raised earlier to which I have given answer from this side.

I would, however, like to say once more that it will be totally wrong; and if Mr. Stephen had not done that and some one else had done that, I would say 'malicious'—to interpret this Bill to mean that, for subsequent years, Government has no policy regarding bonus. I am sure that he would not like to make such a charge because, as I pointed out in the course of my reply at the stage of consideration, in the past too such amendments have been made for a year. He said that in 1975-76 when the amendment was made, there were two parts to the amendment: one relating to 1974 and the other relating to 1975-76. I do not think, at this stage, it is necessary for me to take the House into the details of this discussion.

The main points that he made were two: one, that for the interim period there is no provision for the payment of bonus in this Bill as it is before the House; and the other, that there is no promise for the future. I shall therefore, briefly deal with these two points.

Firstly, as far as the interim period is concerned, I wish to state in all humility and seriousness that the responsibility for the interim period lies there, and not on this side of the House. If the bonus which was 8.33 per cent evaporated into zero, the responsibility for that squarely rests there, and as Mr. Stephen said, the electorate itself understands it, and has given its verdict.

As far as the question of making it retrospectively effective is concerned, I am sure the House will seriously consider whether liabilities on people can be retrospectively imposed. Liabilities can be imposed on people only prospectively, for the future. But if one says today that, for the period 1974-75 and 1975-76, for which some others were responsible, retrospectively the managements or undertakings have to bear responsibility, it will be imposing a liability retrospectively, and that is not something which can be argued for.

Now, coming to the second part of the criticism about the future, as I began by saying, it would be totally wrong to conclude from this Bill that our attitude, as far as bonus is concerned is limited to one year. That is not the case: but as I tried to explain with the ability at my command—which is far less than that of the hon. Member opposite—the question is linked with the whole question of minimum wage and living wage. To say this does not mean that there will be no bonus in future—but whether there will be bonus or not and what the quantum will be are things which are all dependent on the question of minimum wages and living wage. An examination of this has to go on.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

I do not want to say much more than contradict and repudiate the suggestion made by the hon. Member that even by implication the Bill says that there is a full-stop after the accounting year 1976-77; there is no such full-stop. The position is that the question has to be considered, even as it was considered in the earlier instances, and there would also be the over-all perspective to be considered. As he has said, the Janata Government has received the mandate of the people. That mandate is in the light of the over-all perspective. Therefore, we want to have the over-all perspective clearly on our view and place it before the people of this country and then take a decision. This does not preclude the continuance of what has been provided in the Bill, but it certainly means it has to be considered in the light of the over-all perspective, which has to be cleared. I therefore oppose the hon. Member's amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 5 to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No. 5. was put and negatived:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 19 of Mr. Stephen to clause 2 to vote. The question is:

Page 1, line 16,—

for "1976"

substitute—

"1974 and in respect of every subsequent accounting year" (19).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5] **[14.31 hrs.**

AYES

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chandre Gowda, Shri D. B.

Chettri, Shri K. B.

Damani, Shri S. R.

Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas

Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Haren Bhumji, Shri

Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.

Kadam, Shri B. P.

Kosalram, Shri K. T.

Kunhambu, Shri K.

Lakkappa, Shri K.

Laskar, Shri Nihar

Patil, Shri S. B.

Pullaiah, Shri Darur

Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.

Stephen, Shri C. M.

Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin

Amat, Shri D.

Amin, Prof. R. K.

Ananthan, Shri Kumari

Bal, Shri Pradyumna

Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi

Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.

Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar

Chavda, Shri K. S.

Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
Gattani, Shri R. D.
Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
Jain, Shri Kalyan
Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
Kailash Prakash, Shri
Kamble, Shri B. C.
Kar, Shri Sarat
Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Mahala, Shri K. L.
Maiti, Kumari Abha
Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
Nathu Singh, Shri
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
Negi, Shri T. S.
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
Patel, Shri Dharmasinbhai
Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhai
Patnaik, Shri Biju
Raghavji, Shri
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Raj Keshar Singh, Shri
*Rajan, Shri K. A.
Ram Kinwar, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri P.
Ramji Singh, Dr.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
Sai, Shri Larang
Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Sarkar, Shri S. K.
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shastri, Shri Y. P.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sikander Bhakht, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Sinha, Shri C. M.
Sinha, Shri Purna
Somani, Shri S. S.
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash

*wrongly voted for NOES

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal

Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad

Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

Yuvraj, Shri

+

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the division is: *Ayes*—21; *Noes*—78.

The motion was negatived.

THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): What is all this?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You should be unhappy at least.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put clause 2 to vote. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: To the extent possible, 'Aye'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Clause 4, Shri Prasannbhai Mehta—are you moving your amendment?

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(*Amendment of section 6*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment by Mr. K. Ramamurthy. But he is not here.

Mr. K. C. Halder,

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I beg to move:

Page 2,—

omit lines 18 to 20. (6)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Prasannbhai Mehta—he is not here. Shri Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is about the investment allowance. My friends have said that there was development rebate and that this investment allowance has taken its place. I just want to point out one subtle difference.

Development rebate has been allowed to be deducted on the principle that for purposes of future development and conservation for future expansion and rehabilitation, the amount that is allowed must be deducted from the gross profits. That is the understanding of the principle. Here it is different. Investment allowance is not based on that principle. Investment allowance is not based on the principle of conservation of some amount for future purposes of facilitating future rehabilitation. More than that, it is for the purposes of giving an incentive for investment. That should not be a charge. The principles are entirely different.

I do not want to prolong my speech. The comparison does not stand. Therefore, merely because development re-

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri Nanasahib Bonde, Ajit Singh Dabhi and K. A. Rajan;

NOES: Sarvashri Surjit Singh Barnala, S. S. Das, Shyamlal Dhurve, Ram Murti, Rudra Sen Chaudhury, M. A. Hannan Alhaj, Ram Lal Rahi and Padmacharan Samantasinhera.

bate was permitted to be deducted which is basically on an understandable principle, to say that investment allowance which is in the nature of an incentive for investment purposes and should be deducted from the gross profits depriving the workers of bonus is an absolutely un-understandable principle. Hence my amendment.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I only wish to say that the hon. Member is well aware of the role Investment Allowance plays in the development of industry which is not far different from what was the purpose of the development rebate. In fact the development rebate was allowed at 40 per cent for ships and at rates varying from 15 to 35 per cent for plant and machinery. In the case of Investment Allowance it is far below that rate and it will be largely at a uniform rate of 25 per cent. Therefore, I do not think that the House should accept the amendment moved by Shri Stephen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 6 moved by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause 7. Shri Prasannbhai Mehta, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause 8. Shri D. D. Desai is not here.

Clause 8—(*Amendment of section 10*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 34,—

for "one hundred" *substitute* "two hundred" (33)

Page 2,—

after line 40, *insert*—

"Provided further that for the purpose of payment under this sub-section, the provisions of section 32 shall not be applicable." (34)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 30 and 31,—

for "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1)"

substitute—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) regarding the payment of minimum bonus, but subject to the other provisions of this Act" (54)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I move my amendment and I rise to oppose the amendment of Shri Ravindra Varma.

I am making these explanations for the benefit of the trade union friends on the other side who have been very very vocal on behalf of the Railway workers, Posts and Telegraphs workers, departmental workers and all the four of them.

My amendment says for the purpose of payment of minimum bonus these sections should also be made eligible. I said Section 32 of the Act should not apply for the purpose of payment of minimum bonus. Section 32 spells out different categories of

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

workers who will not be eligible for the bonus under the Act—departmental workers and all of them.

The question is my friends on the other side and this side and who have been presenting petitions before Parliament for the payment of bonus, who had been guiding the rally and carrying on the agitation very proudly over-throwing 85 trains in a short period, that was the claim that was made and all that, whether they would come forward in a convention of the trade union conscience and I would say—minimum bonus at least must be paid to these people. This is all the purpose of this amendment.

Now, the purpose is self-explanatory. I do not want to carry on my speech about it. The purport is that those who have ben arguing for this, let them not commit the sin of voting against their conscience now.

Regarding Shri Varma's amendment, I am sorry that he had a very belated awareness of some danger somewhere lurking as if nothing has happened if the amendment is moved:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) regarding the payment of minimum bonus, but subject to the other provisions of this Act....."

What for is the provision 'subject to the other provisions of this Act' as far as minimum bonus is concerned? This notional minimum of Rs. 750 was not applicable as far as that is concerned.

All those provisions become applicable now which were not in the previous Act—not even in the emergency Act. This provision was not even there in the previous Act. Now an improvement is brought about. Our emergency law which was brought in took away some rights. They said they are restoring that now in the process of amending the previous Act and saying that, for the purpose of minimum bonus, that will be 'subject to the provisions of this Act' including the provsion of notional salary of Rs. 750/- and upwards and all that.

I would like the Minister to explain why this particular provision became necessary and why could he not leave it at that? Why this amendment has become suddenly necessary? Which heaven is going to fall if this amendment is not going to come in this section of the Act? Which section of the Act do you want to apply to the payment of the minimum wages? My understanding of the situation as I have explained is this—if I am wrong, kindly correct me and if I am right, kindly agree with me on the amendment and leave the matter at that. Therefore, I press my amendment and I oppose the amendment brought forward by Shri Varma.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I think we are repeating and restating our positions in this regard again and again because, at the stage of general discussion, this matter was brought up by the hon. Member and other Members who spoke in support of his position. I have elaborately answered this question. Sir, I do not want the impression to go around—the impression that my hon. friend wants to create—that there is opposition here to the consideration of equality of benefits to various employees in various undertakings. He pointedly referred to the fact that some hon. Members have presented petitions on behalf of the railway employees and made reference to the employees in other undertakings as well. He is very well aware that even in the case of non-competitive undertakings in the public sector, though the Act does not apply to them, an *ex-gratia* payment is made on the basis of the same formula as is mentioned in the Act.

If, in this Bill there is no provision for the expansion of coverage to other areas, the hon. Member referred to that, the reasons for that have been

stated by me earlier to the House. The expansion of coverage is related to the whole question of the concept and quantum and the effect on the economy; it is not that anything is ruled out. But at this point, our limited purpose is to restore the coverage that existed earlier and not to expand it. This does not mean that we are making any statement about the possibility of considering expansion of benefits, equivalent benefits, in one form or another to the employees of the other undertakings. But, as I stated earlier in this House, the limited purpose of this Bill that we have introduced is to restore the coverage that existed and undo the damage that was done by the other side when they were here.

I, therefore, oppose Mr. Stephen's amendment. About my own amendment, the hon. Member has raised some questions. I would like to say in all sincerity that there is no effort at all to take away anything or jeopardise anything. The present wording of Sec. 10(2)(A) which was inserted by the Ordinance and which now figures in the Bill in clause 8 may create an impression that a minimum bonus will be payable even by units which are newly set up for which Sec. 16 of the Act makes a special provision. The section of the Act to which he has made a reference is sec. 12 which is an old section which has been there from 1965. That is all.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The old Act says: "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) but subject to provisions of sections 8 and 13, every employee shall be bound by....." You can go back to that. After saying 'subject to all the other sections' you cannot now say that section 16 alone will apply. Section 12 spoke on notional bonus and that section was made subject to the provisions of sections 8 and 13, whereas you are making all the sections applicable to this.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have already explained that nothing that is stated here militates against the position that exists. The amendment has been proposed because it has been pointed out that there may be ambiguity about application of other sections including section 16.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Why not spell out that particular section? Why say 'subject to other provisions of this Act?'

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments 33 and 34 of Shri C. M. Stephen to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34 were put and negatived.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: We introduced this amendment only because we had a feeling that section 16 may come into jeopardy. It is not our intention as I said earlier to change the other existing sections or do any other thing of that sort.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Law is law and your intention is irrelevant.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Subject to other provisions of the Act, means that section 16 is included.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Government Amendment No. 54 to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 2, lines 30 and 31,—

for "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1)"

substitute — "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) regarding the payment of minimum bonus, but subject to the other provisions of this Act" (54)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13— (*Insertion of new section 24*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause 13. There is an amendment No. 21 by Shri C. M. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I move my amendment No. 21.

Page 3,—

after line 24, *insert*—

"(3) Where any dispute of the nature specified in section 22 between an employer and its employees, other than those covered by sub-section (1), has been referred to the authority under that section it shall be competent for the authority, notwithstanding anything in sections 23 and 25, to determine (a) whether any entry is truly and correctly made in or omitted from the accounts and (b) whether any item shown as an item of expenditure in the accounts was incurred in the interest of the business." (21)

It is a very material and vital amendment. When I spoke at the introduction stage, I referred to the scrutiny of accounts and the right of tribunal to question the entry as an expenditure and the right of the tribunal to appoint an auditor to examine the audited balance sheet. These were rights conceded by government notifications by the previous government, with a promise that legislative measures would be brought forward later on. After that the House was dissolved and we went to the polls.

It is a right, which after prolonged struggle and memorandums and all that, the workers practically got promised to them. But the present position is, the audited Profit & Loss Account cannot be reopened at all. A stage has come where the Government has to agree to bring in a legislation to undo this wrong thing. Because once you say that the workers get bonus only as a part of the profits, then they are entitled to know what the profit is, where the profit is, and whether misentries have been made and this account will have to be reopened. This is a demand which the trade unions have been pressing forward. My amendment seeks only to incorporate this. A promise was given, the Government issued notification with a definite promise that a legislation is being brought about for this purpose. I hope my hon. friend will have no objection, the Government will have no objection. No finance is involved. It is only the right of the workers to go into the Profit & Loss Account. We know how most of the Profit & Loss Accounts are drawn up. Therefore, it will have to be examined by the workers, which they are entitled to. I hope my friend will accept at least this amendment so that the promise given to the wokers is incorporated in the Bill.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, this too, I would like to submit, is a matter that we discussed at the consideration stage of the Bill. I do not, therefore, want to take much time of the House in dealing with the arguments of my distinguished friend, Mr. Stephen. As I pointed out at that time, there was no legislation introduced of this kind. But that does not mean that it cannot be done. The question is, whether it is to be done in this Bill. He said that workers must have the right to question not only the accuracy of the Profit & Loss Account, but also the propriety of entries in the Profit & Loss Account. This is a matter which has been engaging the attention of the Government—the previous Government as well as this Government—and there is much to be said in favour of making a provision of this kind somewhere. But whether it is to be done in this Bill, in what form it is to be done is another question. I might say, Sir, to the House that in fact this

question has been discussed in the Tripartite Committee on Comprehensive Legislation. There too, this matter was brought up, and the whole comprehensive question of access to information for trade union workers and workers, and the necessity to provide for ensuring that profit and loss accounts are not manipulated by the management and to provide opportunities for the workers to examine it, was examined at length in the Committee on Comprehensive Legislation and I can say that some proposals in this regard are likely to find their place in the comprehensive Legislation as well as in other things that the Government has in view. Therefore, I do not think, it will be appropriate for us to introduce a clause of this kind in this Bill and I can tell my hon. Friend that we are quite conscious of the need for a provision of this kind to ensure that there is full satisfaction, that there is no impropriety committed in the computation of the Prifit & Loss Account and we shall certainly bear in mind the views that he has expressed in coming to conclusion in this regard. I would submit that it is not necessary to press for an amendment of this kind in this Bill at this stage. I would, therefore, request him to withdraw the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing the amendment?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In view of the definite promise griven by the Minister, I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 21 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15— (*Amendment of section 31A*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I beg to move:

Page 3, *for* lines 33 to 36, *substitute*—

'15. In section 31A of the principal Act, for the existing proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—' (22).

It is not a controversial amendment. Now they are putting a proviso which is acceptable. But I am seeking that the mischief that we did may be undone. I quarrelled as best as I could but failed at that time and I am again quarrelling. For productivity bonus agreement, to fix a ceiling is absurd. That ceiling must go. While it must be ensured that the minimum must be there, the ceiling must go.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am sorry I cannot reciprocate his gesture by agreeing with him in this case. All of us hope that the sky is the ceiling if there is any ceiling. But I am afraid that incentive to productivity is connected with both bonus and profits. One cannot take on stand in one case and another in another case. I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 22 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 22 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16— (*Amendment of section 32*).

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I shall move my amendment No. 29 but

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

I do not want to speak on it. I beg to move:

"Page 3 and 4, for clause 16, substitute—

"16. Section 32 of the principal Act shall be omitted." (29)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put amendment No. 29 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 29 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17—*(Substitution of new sections for section 34).*

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I beg to move:

Page 4, *omit* lines 11 to 13. (7)

Page 4, *omit* lines 18 to 27. (8)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I beg to move:

Page 4, *after* line 27, *insert*—

"Provided also that such employees as have entered into any agreement with their employers prior to the commencement of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977, shall be paid bonus on the terms of such agreements." (16)

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): I beg to move:

Page 4, *after* line 27, *insert*—

"Provided also that such employees as have entered into an agreement with their employers prior to the commencement of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977 shall be paid bonus on the terms of such agreements." (9)

15 hrs.

*As Shri Ravindra Varma knows Tamil well, I would speak in Tamil on my amendment. I am already explained the implications of my amendment to him. In the implementation of agreement arrived at between the employers and the employees about the quantum of bonus the Government does not incur any expenditure. In my home town, one factory has entered into an agreement with the workers on payment of 20 per cent of bonus and this would be in force till 1980. Sir, 20 per cent bonus is given on the earning of 2.5 crores, 3 crores or 4 crores per annum. With their business acumen and with their inventive institution, they could anticipate the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Ordinance. In this year's balance-sheet they have not shown any allocable surplus. The workers have been made the victims of their greed. As a representative of the Janata, Shri Ravindra Varma should not betray the claims of workers by backing the capitalists.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, let the House decide to extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to take up non-official business now. I think within ten minutes we will finish this business.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Chairman, my point is that instead of fixing five or ten minutes for this, let the House agree that we pass this Bill today and whatever time is taken for this now may be added to the time for Private Members' business afterwards.

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*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The difficulty is that there are some Members who want to speak. So, I think it is better to postpone it. We will take up the non-official business now and we will continue it later on.

15.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINTH REPORT

SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR (Raichur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th December, 1977."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th December, 1977."

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: PARITY BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria on the 24th November, 1977:—

"This House is of opinion that farmers and poor people of the country have been utterly neglected during the last 30 years and the then Government failed to keep a balance between the agricultural and industrial production. While on the one hand, there was constant decline in agricultural production and prices, on the other, the prices of industrial products constantly increased due to fictitious expenditure.

This House, therefore, resolves that with a view to maintain parity between the production and prices of agricultural and industrial products, necessary steps be taken to ensure that:—

(i) there should not be an increase of more than 10 paise per Kg. in the prices of any foodgrains during the interval between the two successive crops;

(ii) the sale-price of any essential goods manufactured in a factory should not in any case be more than one and a half times of its cost of production;

(iii) the farmer should get reasonable price for his foodgrains and other agricultural products which should meet his cost of production as well as the cost of living;

(iv) the profits of big businessmen and big agricultural farmers are curbed;

(v) ceiling on income in the private sector and Government services is imposed;

(vi) taxes such as Octroi, Sales Tax, etc. levied on essential goods are reduced; and

(vii) price policy is made effective through a four-tier and autonomous system based on socialism."

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria may now continue his speech. He is absent.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, भदौरिया जी का जो प्रस्ताव है, मैं सिद्धान्ततः उससे पूर्णतः सहमत हूं और इसके लिये उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं । इस प्रस्ताव में जो भावनायें व्यक्त की गई हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि केवल ये भावनायें इस तरफ

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

या उस तरफ की ही नहीं हैं बल्कि सारे देश की भावनाएं इस प्रस्ताव में व्यक्त की गयी है ।

सभापति जी, आप मुझ से सहमत होंगे कि भारत, दिल्ली, बाम्बे या मद्रास नहीं है । अगर सही भारत कहीं है तो वह गांवों में और देहातों में है । दुर्भाग्य से पिछले तीस सालों में, आजादी के बाद के तीस सालों में इस भारत की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । अगर कोई विदेशी बाहर से आकर भारत को देखता है तो उसे भारत के दो हिस्से नजर आते हैं—एक शहरी भारत और दूसरा ग्रामीण भारत ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, please wait a little. Let the amendments be moved. Mr. Nirmal Chandra Jain.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): I move:

That in the resolution,—

omit (a) "(i) there should not be an increase of more than 10 paise per Kg. in the prices of any foodgrains during the interval between the two successive crops;"

(b) "(vi) taxes such as Octroi, Sales tax, levied on essential goods are reduced; and"

(c) "(vii) price policy is made effective through a four-tier and autonomous system based on socialism." (2)

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"(viii) abolish Sales Tax completely." (3)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Yuvraj is not present; Mr. S. S. Das is not present. Mr. Chandra Shekhar Singh.

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH (Varanasi): I move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"(viii) the ratio of prices of agricultural and industrial production should be so fixed and regulated that the farmers may get remunerative price of their produce for earning their livelihood; and

(ix) the tax on agricultural land should be levied in such a manner that tax exemption is granted in case of famine, drought, flood, hailstorm and other natural calamities." (6)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The resolution and the Amendments are before the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं कह रहा था कि अगर कोई विदेशी आज भारत में आए और भारत के चित्र को देखे तो उसको दो भारत नजर आयेंगे, एक तो हमारे देश का वह हिस्सा है जो गांवों में बसता है, जहां दरिद्रता है, जहां भुखमरी है, जहां गरीबी है, एक लाख 18 हजार गांव हैं जो आज भी तीस साल की आजादी के बाद पीने के पानी के लिए तरस रहे हैं, जहां पीने के लिए पानी तक नहीं मिलता है, रहने के लिए मकान नहीं, दवाइयों का इन्तजाम नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ ओबराय होटल है, अशोका होटल है, हिल्टन होटल है और उससे आपको लगेगा कि भारत अमरीका, इंग्लैंड, जापान जैसा बड़ा देश बन गया है । लेकिन इंग्लैंड, अमरीका, जापान आदि की जो हालत सोलहवीं सदी में थी वही आज भारत की तीस साल की आजादी के बाद हालत है । भारत का समाज दो टुकड़ों में बंटा हुआ है । एक टुकड़ा वह है जहां घोर गरीबी है और दूसरा वह है जिसके हाथ में देश का सारा धन है । इस प्रस्ताव का जो भाव है वह बहुत सुन्दर है । इतिहास लिखने वाले लिखेंगे कि तीस साल लगातार आजादी के बाद भी हमारी सरकार ने देश के लोगों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया । क्या इसीलिये लोगों ने गोलियां खाई थी कि

करोड़ों लोग तीस साल के बाद भी भूखे और नंगे रहें और कुछ एक लोगों के हाथ में सारी ताकत केन्द्रित हो जाए। तीस साल का कांग्रेस का इतिहास गरीबी और भुखमरी का इतिहास रहा है। वह गीत गरीबों के गाती रही है और लोरियां दे दे कर उनको सुलाती रही है और जब वह सो जाता है तो उसके शरीर में से खून चूस कर अमीर आदमियों की झोलियां भरती रही है। यह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का और कांग्रेस का इतिहास रहा है।

हमारे देश की संस्कृति बहुत पुरानी है, सभ्यता बहुत पुरानी है, धर्म बहुत प्राचीन है। लोग बहुत सहनशील हैं। अगर यूरोप होता या कोई और देश होता तो वहां शायद इस बीच में कितनी ही क्रान्तियां हो गई होतीं, ब्लडशैड हो गया होता। कई बार मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि तीस साल आजादी के बाद भी भुखमरी को लोग सहन क्यों कर रहे है? हमारे यहां भाग्य की थ्यूरी को माना जाता है। यह लोग कहते हैं कि शायद हमारे भाग्य में ही ऐसा लिखा था। इसी कारण से वे भुखमरी की हालत को सरकार का दोष नहीं मानते हैं। गरीबी और भुखमरी दूर करने का सरकार अभी तक नारा ही देती रही है। लेकिन काम वह सरमाषेदारों के लिये ही करती रही है मैं समझता हूं कि जनता पार्टी का आज टैस्ट है, उसकी परीक्षा की घड़ी है। उसने जो वादा किया हैं कि दस साल के अन्दर हम हर एक आदमी को रोजगार देंगे, बेसिक एमेनिटीज हर व्यक्ति को दी जाएंगी इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। केवल दस साल के बाद यह तय नहीं होगा कि आप इस वादे को पूरा कर सके हैं या नहीं। आज से यह चीज तय होनी शुरू हो जाएगी। हर साल का लेखा जोखा आप से लिया जाएगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार एक फैज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाए और हर छः महीने के अन्दर उसने क्या क्या किया है, कितने भूखे लोगों के पेट में अनाज गया है, जो तीस साल से नहीं गया था और कितने लोगों के वास्ते पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध हो गया है। जो 30 साल तक पीने का पानी नहीं दे सके। मैंने अभी कहा कि 1 लाख 18 हजार गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं है। आपने 6 महीने में कितना किया, कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया? यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि अभी तो हमको 7, 8 महीने ही हुए हैं, हमने तो 10 साल कहा था। आपको फ़ज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिये और हर 6 महीने के बाद हमारा परफौरमेंस सदन के सामने आना चाहिये कि हमने क्या किया। तब लोग हम पर विश्वास करेंगे। नहीं तो जिस प्रकार 30 साल इन्दिरा जी के नारों के बाद लोगों का विश्वास उठ गया था उसी प्रकार जनता पार्टी से भी लोगों का विश्वास उठने में देर नहीं लगेगी। हमारे लिये एक परीक्षा की घड़ी है।

प्रस्ताव में यह बात ठीक कही गई है कि किसान को ठीक दाम नहीं मिलता है। जो वह पैदावार करता है, पानी का, बिजली का और खाद का खर्चा है और जो उसकी मेहनत लगती है उसका ठीक दाम उनको पूरी तरह से नहीं मिलता। और दूसरी तरफ जो पूंजीपति हैं, मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी ऐसा हो रहा है, मैंने वित्त मंत्री को 35 चीजों की लिस्ट बना कर दी थी और कहा था कि जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार हुकूमत में आयी है उन चीजों के रा-मैटीरियल में कोई भी वृद्धि नहीं हुई, फिर भी पूंजीपतियों ने अपने माल के दाम 5 परसेंट से ले कर 25 परसेंट तक पिछले 6, 7 महीनों में बढ़ा दिये हैं। क्या हमारी जनता सरकार उनसे पूछेगी कि क्यों उन्होंने दाम बढ़ाये? आज मनमाने दाम बढ़ाये जा रहेहैं, और काम जो मर्जी आये करो। यह आज नहीं चलना चाहिये। 30 साल तक वह ऐसा ही करते रहे, लेकिन अब जनता पार्टी की हवा के साथ उनकी भी हवा बदलनी चाहिये। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि आप इसकी जांच

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

कराइये कि उन्होंने क्यों दाम बढ़ाये ? मैंने तो 30, 35 चीजों के दाम दिये हैं, और भी बहुत सी चीजें हो सकती हैं जिनके दाम बढ़े हों । कोई भी अगर इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट का दाम बढ़ता है तो पहले उसका जस्टीफ़िकेशन लेना चाहिये । कोई भी इंडस्ट्री अपने प्रोडक्ट का दाम जब बढ़ाती है तो सरकार की बगैर मन्जूरी के नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये । मैं चाहूंगा कि जो 35 चीजें मैंने बतायी हैं उनके बारे में जांच होनी चाहिये । अगर फाउन्टेन पैन की कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन 1 रुपया आती है तो उपभोक्ता को कितने पैसेमें मिलेगा, इसको देखना चाहिये । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन तो 1 रु० आये और उपभोक्ता को 10 रु० में मिले । जितनी एजेन्सियां बीच में हैं वह बन्द होनी चाहिये । हर एक चीज़ के दाम से दूसरी चीज के दाम बढ़ते हैं क्योंकि हर आदमी अगर प्रोड्यूसर है तो साथ ही उपभोक्ता भी है । हमारी सारी इंडस्ट्री खेती पर निर्भर है और जनता सरकार ने जो अपना आर्थिक प्रस्ताव किया है मैं समझता हूं कि जनता पार्टी उसके लिये मुबारकबाद की पात्र है । कुछ हमारे साथी जनता पार्टी के आर्थिक प्रोग्राम को देख कर बिदकते हैं, वह कहते हैं कि यह बड़ी इंडस्ट्री के खिलाफ है । हमने ऐसा नहीं कहा है । हमने यह कहा है कि खेती का ध्यान जो उचित तरीके से रखना चाहिये था वह कांग्रेस सरकार ने नहीं रखा है । जनता पार्टी छोटे खेतिहर का ध्यान रखे । हम ने कहा है कि हमारी इंडस्ट्री खेती पर निर्भर है, इसलिए अगर खेती का विकास होगा, तो इंडस्ट्री का भी विकास होगा, अकेली इंडस्ट्री का विकास नहीं हो सकता है । कांग्रेस पार्टी जिस रास्ते पर चलती रही है, जनता पार्टी उस से हट कर गांधी जी के बताये हुए रास्ते पर चलना चाहती है । हम सरकार से मांग करेंगे कि इस नीति का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पूरी तरह से होना चाहिए, किसान को ठीक दाम मिलना चाहिए और किसी भी इंडस्ट्री के मालिक को एक्सप्लायटेशन का मौका नहीं देना चाहिए ।

मेरा सुझाव है कि प्राफिट पर एक सीलिंग लगाई जानी चाहिए । मैं जानता हूं कि व्यवहार में यह मुश्किल होगा । लेकिन सरकार को यह तय कर देना चाहिए कि कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन पर इतने परसेंट से ज्यादा मुनाफा नहीं लिया जायेगा, और अगर कोई लेगा, तो उसे दंड दिया जायेगा ।

यह बड़ी विचित्र बात है कि इस समय कपड़े पर यह छापा जाता है कि वह मिल से किस कीमत पर आया है । मैंने कई बार देखा है कि छोटे दुकानदार और ग्राहकों में लट्ठम-लट्ठा होता है--आदमी लट्ठा खरीदने जाता है, तो लट्ठम-लट्ठा होता है कि कपड़े पर तीन रुपये गज़ छपा हुआ है, चार रुपये क्यों लेते हो । मिल वालों ने एक नया ढंग अपनाया है कि तीन रुपये की जगह पांच रुपये छापने लगे हैं, और कहते हैं कि हम चार रुपये में देते हैं । मिल वालों की कितनी लागत आती है, आज इस पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय को इस व्यवस्था को बदलना चाहिए । जितनी लागत आती हैं, उस पर एक या दो परसेंट मुनाफ़ा दे कर दाम छापे जाने चाहिए, और उपभोक्ता को किस कीमत पर कपड़ा मिलेगा, वह भी छपना चाहिए । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो परिणाम यह होगा कि मिल-मालिक जितना चाहे, उतना मुनाफ़ा लेता रहेगा, और उपभोक्ता की हजामत बनती रहेगी । (व्यवधान) अगर यह चालू रहेगा, तो हमारी भी हजामत कर दी जायेगी, मैं यह वार्निंग देना चाहता हूं । इस लिए जल्दी से जल्दी यह निश्चित कर देना चाहिए कि कितना दाम कपड़ा बनाने वाली मिल को मिलना चाहिए, छोटे दुकानदार को क्या मिलना चाहिए और कनज्यूमर को किस दाम पर मिलना चाहिए ।

दिल्ली में जो टैग सिस्टम चल रहा है, वह और भी मिसलीडिंग है । कपड़े पर यह लिखा जाना चाहिए कि वह किस कीमत पर आया और उस की बिक्री कीमत क्या है, ताकि उपभोक्ता को यह मालूम हो कि उस से कितना दाम लिया जा रहा है ।

आज हालत यह है कि एक मिल 40 परसेंट देती है, दूसरी 30 परसेंट देती है और तीसरी 16 परसेंट देती है । छोटे दुकानदार को एक रुपये की जगह 1.40 या 1.16 रुपये देते हैं । एक निर्धारित सीलिंग से ज्यादा मुनाफा नहीं होना चाहिए ।

सरकार ने तेल के बारे में जो प्रबन्ध किया है, उस के लिए मैं उसे बधाई देना चाहता हूं । पिछली सरकार की मैं पूरी भर्त्सना करना चाहता हूं कि उस ने तेल का घोटाला किया, तेल के लाइसेंस दे कर इलेक्शन के चंदे में करोड़ों रुपये लिये, मगर तेल नहीं मंगवाया और लोगों को लूटा । मेरा ख्याल है आप भी इस में मेरे साथ होंगे क्यों कि जो जनता के ऊपर अत्याचार करती है वह सरकार कोई भी हो अच्छी सरकार नहीं है । इसलिए हमारी सरकार को इस चीज की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी कि अनाज, दाल, तेल, सब्जी, कपड़ा, मकान आदि जो एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज हैं उन की अच्छी से अच्छी व्यवस्था हो । एक तो उन की पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिए । सिर्फ नारे लगाने, हड़ताल करने या फक्ट्रिया जलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा । इस के खिलाफ सरकार को यह देखना चाहिए कि हड़ताल क्यों होती है, उसके जो कारण हैं उन को दूर करना चाहिए । यह अगर किया तो मेरा तो एक सुझाव है, अभी जैसे पटेल साहब बैठे हैं या ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, इन के पास दुनिया भर की ऐग्रीकल्चर की आइटम्स हैं, इन्हें यह पता नहीं होता कि कपड़े की एक छोटी सी आइटम कहां है । इसी तरह इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर के पास हजारों तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, मीडियम और लार्ज स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, इतनी तमाम इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर कपड़े की क्या हालत है वह उन्हें मालूम नहीं हो सकती, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि एक अलग मंत्रालय बनाना चाहिए एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज के लिए जो केवल चार पांच चीजों को देखे । मकानों की व्यवस्था , कपड़े की व्यवस्था, खाने पीने की चीजों की दाल इत्यादि की, सब्जी की ऐसी चार पांच आइटम्स की व्यवस्था उस के जिम्मे हो और वह यह देखे कि हर एक चीज हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक व्यक्ति को मिलती है । इन चार पांच चीजों को बनाने से ले कर उस के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन तक, उस के एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट और उस को रखने, उस के मेंटिनेंस वगैरह इन सारी बातों को देखने के लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय बनाना चाहिए जो मंत्रालय इन चीजों के ऊपर ध्यान दे । वह इस चीज को देखे कि प्रत्येक गांव गांव में एक एक चीज ठीक प्रकार से पहुंचती है, तब जा कर यह काम होगा, अन्यथा इंडस्ट्रीज का मिनिस्टर है तो वह इंडस्ट्रीज में इतना लिप्त हो जाता है उस के दुनिया भर के धन्धे में कि उस को फुर्सत ही नहीं होती कि वह इस बात को देखे कि टेक्सटाइल का क्या हो रहा है ।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहता हूं कि सीलिंग लगनी चाहिए और वह सीलिंग आप लगाते हैं तो आप के अपने कारखाने भी हैं, आप की अपनी काटन टेक्सटाइल मिल्स भी हैं, आप को यह भी देखना होगा कि आप के अपने यहां तो गड़बड़ नहीं हो रही है । मैं आप को बता सकता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की अपनी मिलें भी 30–30, 35–35 और 40–40 प्रतिशत मुनाफा कमा रही हैं । एस टी सी है वह तो इतनी लूट कर रही है कि कई चीजों पर दो दो सौ तीन तीन सौ परसेंट मुनाफा कर रही है । क्यों ऐसा हो रहा है ? यह ठीक नहीं है । सरकार को एक माडल होना चाहिए । सरकार को प्रोफिटियरिंग नहीं करनी चाहिए । वह सरकार अलग तरह की थी । यह सरकार जनता की है । हमें जनता के साथ मिलकर रहना पड़ेगा । जो सरकारी मिलें प्रोफिटियरिंग करती हैं

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

उन को आप ठीक करें । पहले आप अपने घर को ठीक करें उस के बाद दूसरे लोगों से अपने घरों को ठीक करने के लिए कहें ।

अभी तक जो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बनी हैं उन में खेती में जो पैसा दिया गया है वह बहुत ही कम था लेकिन जो भी पैसा खेती में दिया गया इन पांचों योजनाओं में, आप को जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि उस का 80 प्रतिशत रुपया केवल 20 प्रतिशत किसानों पर खर्च हुआ । इन योजनाओं में खेती के लिए दिए गए रुपये के 80 प्रतिशत का लाभ केवल 20 प्रतिशत ऊपर के किसानों को हुआ, नीचे वालों को कुछ लाभ नहीं हुआ । उसी के परिणामस्वरूप आज हमारी एक एकड़ की ईल्ड दुनिया में सब से कम है । जब तक छोटे किसान को सहायता नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक उस की एक एकड़ का ईल्ड नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकेगा और तब तक देश में क्रान्ति कभी नहीं आ सकती । क्रान्ति दस या बीस परसेंट किसानों से नहीं आ सकती । क्रान्ति तभी आएगी जब झोपड़ी वाले की झोपड़ी पर कम से कम छप्पर तो लग जाय, उस का बच्चा बीमार हो तो उसे दवा तो मिल जाय और उसे पानी की प्यास लगे तो पानी तो पीने को मिल जाय । यह व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए ।

Minor adjustments here and there would not do. You will have to take very radical steps different from what they did.

और वह गलत नहीं होगा । अगर हम लीक पर चलते रहे तो पांच साल बीत जायेंगे और बाद में जनता हमसे पूछेगी कि क्या किया तो हम कहेंगे हमें नहीं पता, क्या किया । तो वह समय नहीं आना चाहिए ।

पटेल साहब इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि हमारे यहां डिसपैरिटी बहुत है । गांधी जी ने यह कहा था कि प्रिंसिपुल आफ ट्रस्टीशिप में वे विश्वास करते हैं, अगर किसी के पास धन है तो वह उसको रखे, हम जबर्दस्ती छीनना नहीं चाहते, हैं लेकिन वह एक ट्रस्टी बनकर रहे । लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि जैसे मिल्स हैं और उसके जो मिल मालिक हैं व अपने पैसे का, अपनी रिचेज़ का इतना एग्जिबिशन करते हैं, धन दौलत की इतनी अधिक नुमाइश करते हैं तो गरीब आदमी जब पास से निकलता है तो कहता है कि मैं भूखा भी हूं और साथ ही हमारी बेइज्जती भी कर रहे हैं । जहां पर मैं रहता हूं वहां घर के आगे से मैं सैर करने जाता हूं तो देखता हूं तीन चार नौकर 8 कुत्ते लेकर जाते हैं । मैंने पूछा तुम्हारी क्या ड्यूटी है तो कहा हमारे पास 12–13 कुत्ते हैं और चार आदमी नौकरी पर हैं । साढ़े तीन सौ रुपया एक एक को तनख्वाह मिलती है । एक एक कुत्ते पर 12–13 रुपए रोजाना खर्चा आता है । एक तरफ तो यह हालत है और दूसरी तरफ आदमी को पीने का पानी नहीं, खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं, बच्चे का दम घुटता हो लेकिन उसके लिए दवाई नहीं । तो यह जो हालत है वह बन्द होनी चाहिए । हम इस देश को क्रान्ति की तरफ मत ढालें । मुझे विश्वास है कि जनता पार्टी इसको ठीक करेगी, करना भी चाहिए नहीं तो हमें हटना पड़ेगा । कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं होगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो एग्जिबिशन आफ रिचेज़ होता हैं वह खत्म होना चाहिए । इस पर कोई न कोई पाबंदी लगनी चाहिए । इस तरह की पाबंदी होनी चाहिए कि एक आदनी कितनी कारें रखे, कहां तक रिचेज़ का एग्ज़िबिशन करे । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पूरी तरह से पाबंदी लगाई जाये लेकिन इस प्रकार का जो एग्ज़िबिशन है उस पर पाबंदी लगनी चाहिए । एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स शायद उतना कामयाब नहीं हुआ है, उससे कुछ और ज्यादा करना पड़ेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि हमारे

फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जो काफी एक्सपीरिएंस्ड आदमी हैं, तजुर्बेकार हैं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का भी उनको अनुभव है वे समय को देखते हुए, जनता पार्टी की घोषणा को देखते हुए ऐसे डायनेमिक कदम उठायेंगे जिससे जनता पार्टी का सिर ऊंचा होगा और लोग कहेंगे कि यह पार्टी सिर्फ नारे वाली पार्टी नहीं है, काम करने वाली पार्टी है । इस तरह से एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा जब हमारा सपना साकार होगा और इस देश में सही मायने में रामराज आयेगा ।

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) : सभापति महोदय, भदोरिया जी ने इतना अच्छा प्रस्ताव रखा है कि इस पर लगातार सात-आठ दिन तक चर्चा होनी चाहिए । मैं इस सदन का नया सदस्य जरूर हूं लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यहां पर नकारात्मक चीजों पर बहस ज्यादा होती है और सकारात्मक सुझावों पर चर्चा कम होती है । पिछले तीस सालों में क्या हुआ वह हम अच्छा तरह से जानते हैं । किसानों को जो अनाज के भाव मिलने चाहिए वह भाव उनको नहीं मिले । लेकिन जब वही चीज़ मिल के पास पहुंच जाती है तो मिल मालिकों को उस चीज़ का ज्यादा भाव मिलता है । आज अगर गेहूं की लागत कीमत निकाली जाये तो कम से कम दो सौ रुपए क्वींटल पड़ती है लेकिन दुःख है कि आज किसान को 110 रुपए क्वींटल का ही भाव मिलता है । कहने का तात्पर्य यह हैं कि खेती आज घाटे का धंधा है । देश में जितने भी खेती करने वाले लोग हैं उनके लिए यह धंधा घाटे का है । सिर्फ वे लोग जिनके पास 10–15 एकड़ ज़मीन है और जिनकी आर्थिक हालत ठीक है वही थोड़ा बहुत कमा सकते हैं । गत तीस सालों में पिछली सरकार ने न कभी खेती पर ध्यान दिया और न जो खेती करने वाले लोग हैं उनके ऊपर कोई ध्यान दिया ।

मैं जनता पार्टी की सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस के बारे में तफ़सील से देखे । मेरा एक सुझाव है और जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है—सरकार एक मूल्य आयोग बनाये, जो तमाम आवश्यक वस्तुओं की लागत-कीमत निकाल कर उसका बिक्री मूल्य निर्धारित करे । सरकार को मालूम होना चाहिए कि आज गेहूं की लागत कीमत क्या है, शक्कर की लागत-कीमत क्या है, कपड़े की लागत-कीमत क्या है, घासलेट की लागत कीमत क्या है, तमाम आवश्यक वस्तुओं की लागत-कीमत क्या है—इस काम के लिये मूल्य आयोग स्थापित करना चाहिये । हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार यदि इस काम को इस साल न कर सके, तो अगले साल तक अवश्य कर दे ।

आज गेहूं का भाव हम ने 110 रुपये फिक्स कर रखा है, लेकिन बाजार में 150 या 140 रुपये क्विंटल के कन्ट्रोल रेट में मिलता है, जब कि हमारे भदौरिया जी ने अपने प्रस्ताव में रखा है कि यह अन्तर 10 पैसे किलो से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिये । यदि आप 10 पैसे नहीं कर सकते हैं तो 20 पैसे किलो का अन्तर कर दीजिये, लेकिन दो फसलो के बीच में इस से ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं व्यवसाय को जानता हूं, इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स लोगों से मिलता रहता हूं—एक किलो पर 20 पैसे के अन्तर से साल भर का ब्याज, भाड़ा, मुनाफ़ा सब कुछ निकल सकता है । लेकिन आज आप देखिये—तिलहन पर दो फसलों के बीच में 2 रुपये किलो का अन्तर है । गेहूं में 50 पैसे किलो का अन्तर हो जाता है—यह कहां तक उचित है ? आज हमारे पास गेहूं का बफर स्टाक है, सरकार आसानी से घोषित कर सकती है कि 120 या 125 रुपये क्विंटल में खरीदेंगे और 140 या 145 रुपये में उपभोक्ता को देंगे, इससे ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं होगा । अगर इससे ज्यादा महंगा जायेगा तो सरकार बेचेगी और सस्ता जायेगा तो सरकार खरीदेगी । इस तरह की नीति अपनाई जा सकती है । आज खाने-पीने की चीजों के नाम पर अरबों रुपये की लूट हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता की होती

[श्री कल्याण जैन]

है और वह लूट धीरे-धीरे जिन लोगों के हाथों में जाती है—उन को आप सब जानते हैं । टाटा-बिरला जिन की पहले क्या सम्पत्ति थी और आज क्या हैं—आप सब जानते हैं, 1000 करोड़ से ज्यादा की सम्पत्ति हो गई है ।

इस का कारण क्या है ? इस का मूल कारण यह है कि गत 30 वर्षों में पिछली सरकार ने प्राइस-पालिसी की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया । मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है—यद्यपि हमारी सरकार ने कृषि और छोटे कुटीर उद्योगों पर ध्यान देने की बात की है, लेकिन अभी तक मूल्य आयोग की स्थापना और दाम बांधने की प्रक्रिया की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है । मैं तो चाहता था कि इस बहस में ज्यादा साथी हिस्सा लेते, इस के लिये ज्यादा समय दिया जाता और जो सुझाव सामने आते, सरकार उन को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयास करती ।

मैं कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं —वित्त मंत्री पटेल साहब को शायद मालूम नहीं है—शक्कर के बारे में अंग्रेजों के जमाने से यह नियम था कि गन्ने और शक्कर की कीमत में 1:16 का अनुपात हो । 1954 में टैरिफ़ कमीशन ने कहा था कि शक्कर और गन्ने की कीमत में 1:16 का अन्तर होना चाहिये । आज गन्ने का भाव आप ने 12 रुपये क्विंटल फिक्स किया है, इस हिसाब से चीनी 192 रुपये क्विंटल में मिलनी चाहिये, लेकिन 400 रुपये क्विंटल में मिलती है । कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस में सरकार का टैक्स है, उद्योगपतियों, मिल-मालिकों का मुनाफ़ा है, थोड़ा-बहुत छोटे और बड़े व्यापारियों का मुनाफ़ा है । आप थोड़ा सोचिये कि इस की लागत कीमत क्या है तथा इतना अन्तर कहां तक उचित है ।

भदौरिया जी ने अपने प्रस्ताव में रखा है कि कारखाने में बनने वाली सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं का बिक्री मूल्य लागत खर्च से ड्योढ़े से ज्यादा न हो । आज बहुत से संसद सदस्यों को मालूम नहीं है कि अकेले शूगर पर सरकार का कितना टैक्स है । अभी हाल में आपने एक्साइज़ को कुछ कम किया है, उस के पहले यह एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी 121 रुपये क्विंटल थी, यानी 1 रुपये 21 पैसे एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी सरकार एक किलो पर वसूल करती थी, जब कि आम जनता, संसदसदस्य, नेता लोग, अधिकारी लोग यह समझते हैं कि दुकानदार लूट रहे हैं, महंगा बेच रहे हैं । दुकानदार महंगा नहीं बेच रहे हैं, उद्योगपति महंगा बेच रहे हैं या सरकार के टैक्स ने उनको महंगा किया हुआ है । इस तरफ़ सरकार को बहुत गम्भीरता से ध्यान देना चाहिये । आज उद्योगपतियों का मुनाफ़ा एक किलो शक्कर पर 12 आने किलो है । आप ने आधी एक्साइज कम कर दी है, लेकिन बाजार में शक्कर के भाव कम नहीं हुए । मुझे खुशी होती—शक्कर की एक प्राइस बनाई जाती, सारे देश में 3 रुपये किलो में शक्कर मिल सकती ।

आज खण्डसारी वाले परेशान हैं, जो कि हमारी लेबर-इन्टेन्सिव इण्डस्ट्री है । उनकी एक्साइज़ आपने कम नहीं की । इस प्रकार से घासलेट की लागत कीमत मुश्किल से 10 पैसे लीटर है, लेकिन 1 रुपये लिटर में बिकता है । पेट्रोल की लागत कीमत मुश्किल से 12 आने या 14 आने लिटर है, लेकिन उस पर सरकार की 2 रुपया लीटर एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी है—आम जनता को मालूम नहीं है कि महंगाई का क्या कारण है । आज कपड़े में मिल-मालिक लोग अरबों रुपये की लूट कर रहे हैं । आपने भाव छापने की घोषणा की, यह बहुत अच्छी घोषणा कीथी, लेकिन इसमें वे क्या बेईमानी कर रहे हैं—मैंने मोहन धारिया जी को इस बारे में पत्र भी लिखा था—वे इसमें कास्ट-डिस्काउन्ट, रिबेट डिस्काउन्ट, ट्रेड डिस्काउन्ट के नाम पर लूट रहे हैं और यह सारा पैसा उपभोक्ता से वसूल किया जा रहा है । और मिल मालिकों की जेब में अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से चला जाता है ।

हमें दुख है कि सरकार इस तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। वह नकारात्मक चीजों पर ध्यान दे रही है और सकारात्मक चीजो पर वह पूरा ध्यान दें तो आर्थिक नीतियों में सुधार हो सकता है और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को फ़ायदा हो सकता है। उस ओर उसका ध्यान नहीं है।

उसी प्रकार से दवाइयों की बात है। स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन की लागत 15 पैसे पड़ती है लेकिन आज वह बाजार में एक रुपये की मिल रही है। आज जो हिन्दुस्तान में मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनियां हैं, वे इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपये कमा रही हैं। मैंने इस बारे में सुझाव दिया है और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से भी मिला था कि आज जो दवाइयां "पेटेन्ट" के नाम से बिकती हैं उन से वे लोग करोड़ों रुपया कमा रहे हैं और उसके लिए सरकार हाथी कमेटी की सिफारिशों को क्यों नहीं मानती कि जो दवाई बिकेगी, उस पर कम्पनी का नाम छपा रहेगा। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि ए०पी०सी० गोली एक कम्पनी की, 10 पैसे में बिकती और दूसरी कम्पनी की, जो कि पापुलर नहीं है, एक पैसे में बिकती है। इस तरह से जो लूट हो रही है, उस पर सरकार ध्यान दे और हाथी कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की थी कि जेनरिक नाम से दवा बिकनी चाहिए, उस को लागू किया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से एस्परो की बात मैं आपको बताऊं। उस के जो कन्टेंट्स हैं, वही कन्टेंट्स दूसरी दवाई के भी हैं लेकिन एस्परो 10 पैसे में बिकेगी और दूसरी दवाई एक पैसे में बिकेगी। इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर सरकार इन बातों पर पूरा ध्यान देगी तो किसी चीज़ की जो लागत हैं, उसके ड्योढ़े में वह आसानी से बेची जा सकती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि टेलीविजन पर कर मत लगाओ या मोटर पर कर मत लगाओ लेकिन जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, उनके महंगे होने का कारण यह है कि एक तो उसमें उद्योगपतियों को ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा आ जाता है और दूसरे सरकार का कर और एक्साइज ड्यूटी बहुत ज्यादा है। ये दोनों चीजें मिल कर वस्तु की कीमत बहुत बढ़ा देती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान देगी और उद्योगपतियों पर नियंत्रण रखेगी। मैं यह जानता हूं कि सरकार इसमें तुरन्त कोई बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कर सकती है लेकिन वह धीरे धीरे एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम करे, पांच साल के अन्दर या चार साल के अन्दर धीरे धीरे वह एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करे तो चीजों के दाम कम हो सकते है और लोगों को चीजें सस्ती मिल सकती हैं।

मैं आपको बताऊं कि एक सीमेंट की बोरी पर 5 रुपये टैक्स आता है, जिसके कारण वह इतनी महंगी मिलती है। शायद माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम नहीं होगा कि सीमेंट पर 100 रुपया प्रति टन, 5 रुपया एक बोरी पर टैक्स पड़ता है। यह तो मैंने टैक्स और एक्साइज ड्यूटी की बात बताई, फ़जूलखर्ची कितनी होती है, उसके बारे में भी बताऊंगा।

प्रस्ताव में यह भी संकल्प करने को कहा गया हैं कि किसानों को उसके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिले और साथ ही में जो चीजें वह उपयोग में लाता है, उनको भी कम किया जाए। गन्ना सस्ता, शक्कर महंगी, तिलहन सस्ता, तेल महंगा, रुई सस्ती पर कपड़ा महंगा। ये सारी चीजें जो हैं, इनके बारे में मूल्य आयोग की स्थापना हो गई होती, तो आज यह हालत न होती। इसके ऊपर अगर सरकार ध्यान देगी, तो निश्चित रूप से जनता को बहुत ज्यादा राहत पहुंचेगी।

उसी प्रकार से, यह खुशी की बात है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने खाद के भाव कम किये हैं लेकिन उन्हें और भी कम करने की जरूरत हैं। भयंकर एक्साइज ड्यूटी, 40 पैसे प्रति रुपया उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी है। जब ऐसा होगा, तो किसान को वह कैसे सस्ती मिलेगी। इसी तरह से आप बिजली

*[श्री कल्याण जैन]

की बात लें । बिजली बनाने में 8 पैसे प्रति यूनिट खर्च आता है लेकिन लोगों से उसके लिए 40 पैसे प्रति यूनिट और किसानों से 15 पैसे प्रति यूनिट लिये जाते हैं । जब ऐसी बात है तो कैसे गरीब लोगों को, किसानों को फ़ायदा हो सकता है और कैसे उनको सस्ती चीज़ मिल सकती है ।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव आपको देना चाहता हूं । उद्योग पतियों का मुनाफ़ा कम होना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : जरा जल्दी जल्दी करिये क्योंकि बोलने वालों की बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट है ।

श्री कल्याण जैन : सभापति महोदय, सरकार यह कर सकती है और मैं वित्त मंत्री श्री पटेल से कहना चाहता हूं,—शायद वे हिन्दी नहीं समझते और यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है क्योंकि अंग्रेजी के कारण भी देश का उत्पादन घट रहा है और देश में तरक्की नहीं हो रही है—कि कृषि के ऊपर आय कर लगाया जाए, कृषि से जो आमदनी होती है और दूसरी चीजों से जो आमदनी होती है, उस को संयुक्त जोड़ कर अगर इन्कम टैक्स लगाया जाए, तो सरकार को करोड़ों रुपये की आमदनी होगी ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बिग बिजनैसमैनों का मुनाफ़ा कम किया जाना चाहिए और यह इस तरह से कम हो सकता है कि जो बड़े बड़े मोनोपोलिस्ट्स हैं, उनको कम से कम बैंकों आदि से फाइनेन्स न किया जाए । बहुत से संसद सदस्यों को शायद यह मालूम नहीं होगा कि जितने बड़े बड़े मोनोपोलिस्ट लोग हैं, वे अपनी जेब से बहुत कम पैसा लगाते हैं । वे रुपये में 10 पैसे ही लगाते हैं और 30 पैसे जनता के शेयर में ले लेते है और 60 पैसे बैंकों, यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया और दूसरी फाइनेन्शियल कारपोरेशन्स से लेते है। कम से कम हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री पटेल और प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई यह तो कर दें कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी को छोड़ कर, क्योंकि उसमें पैसे की बहुत जरूरत होती है, किसी भी चीज़ के उत्पादन के लिए या कारखाने खोलने के लिए, इन लोगों को इन संस्थाओं से पैसा न दिया जाए । इससे बिग बिजनैसमैनों का मुनाफ़ा कम किया जा सकता है, उस को करटेल किया जा सकता है । इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह निवदन करना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी ने 24 तारीख को शपथ ली थी कि "अन्त्योदय" को लाएंगे आज जो ग़रीब आदमी है, वह 77 प्रतिशत ग़रीबी की रेखा के अन्दर है जबकि दूसरी तरफ़ ऐसे भी व्यक्ति है जिन पर लाखों, हज़ारों रुपया खर्च होता है । इस अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए आप को उपभोग पर रोक लगानी होगी । मेरी राय में दो हजार रुपयें से ज्यादा किसी व्यक्ति की आमदनी या तख्वाह नहीं होनी चाहिए । यह सरकार कर सकती है । इससे हम पूंजी का निर्माण कर सकते हैं । जब तक हम पूंजी का निर्माण नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम विकास नहीं कर पायेंगे । इसलिए हमें खर्च पर रोक लगानी है, उपभोग पर रोक लगानी है । जितने भी हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी या अधिकारी हैं, चाहे व प्रधान मंत्री हों, बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी हों, किसी की भी तंख्वाह दो हजार रुपये से ज्यादा न हो । हमें इसके लिए सीमा बांधनी चाहिए ।

इसके साथ ही हमें खर्च पर भी सीमा बांधनी होगी । कोई भी व्यक्ति दो हजार रुपय से अगर ज्यादा खर्च करता है तो उस पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिए । आज लोग बड़े-बड़े खर्च कर के पूंजी का निर्माण नहीं कर रहे हैं । पूंजीपति लोग अय्याशी पर बड़े-बड़े खर्च कर देते हैं । इसके लिए जरूरी है कि खर्च पर टैक्स लगाया जाए जैसे कि पहले लगता था ।

सभापति महोदय, सेल्स टैक्स को लें । बहुत से साथियों को शायद मालूम नहीं होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में सेल्स टैक्स खाद्यान्न पर लगात

है। मुझे मालूम है क्योंकि मैं व्यापार करता हूं। मैं मध्य प्रदेश फुटकर व्यापारी संघ का अध्यक्ष हूं। वहां घी पर 15 परसेंट सेल्स टेक्स है। अगर यह सेल्स टेक्स न हो तो घी 7–8 रुपये किलो मिल सकता है। अब साढ़े नौ रुपये किलो मिलता है। (व्यवधान) वनस्पति घी पर सेल्स टेक्स है। उपभोक्ता तो रिटेलर से ही खरीदेगा। उस पर 15 प्रतिशत सेल्स टेक्स है। खाने-पीने की दूसरी चीजों—दाल, तेल और खाद्यान्न—पर 12 से 15 प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश में सेल्स टेक्स लगता है। अन्य प्रांतों में यह नहीं है। इन खाद्यान्न की वस्तुओं पर तो कम से कम यह सेल्स टेक्स खत्म करने की सरकार पहले करे, सरकार प्रयास करे। साथ ही साथ इससे खर्च में कमी आ सकती है। आप लोग माने या न माने, इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को खत्म किया जा सकता है, रेलवे की प्रथम श्रेणी को खाम किया जा सकता है और ऐश्वर्य की दूसरी चीजों पर रोक लगायी जा सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, भदौरिया जी ने जो संकल्प रखा है उसमें कहा है कि सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूं कि चार खंभों के ऊपर विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए। लेकिन इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि पिछले तीस सालों के अन्दर कांग्रेस सरकार ने शहरीकरण किया। कांग्रेस सरकार ने बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों का निर्माण किया है। जब तक सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं होगा तब तक काम जनता का फायदा नहीं होगा। सौ रुपये में 80 रुपया हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी-बड़ी जगहों के लिए खर्च होता है। दिल्ली के अन्दर डेढ़ मील बनाने के लिए सात सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया और वह आज से 15–20 साल पहले खर्च किया गया। आज की कीमतों पर लगाया जाए तो वह सात हजार करोड़ रुपये हो जाएगा। एक पंचायत के अन्दर केवल दो हजार या चार हजार रुपया खर्च होता है। इसलिए हमें सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण के साथ-साथ खर्च का भी विकेन्द्रीकरण करना होगा। 25 प्रतिशत पंचायतों पर, 25 प्रतिशत जिलों के अन्दर, 25 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारों पर और 25–30 प्रतिशत केन्द्र सरकार पर खर्च करने का हमें कोई प्रपोर्शन रखना होगा। जितने भी आय के साधन हैं उन सभी का विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जाए। इसी से सारी चीजों जुड़ी हुई हैं।

यह मैं केवल बोलने के लिए ही नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं अपनी सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वह गरीबी को समझे, गरीबी की आग को समझे। पिछली सरकार ने तो गरीबी के लिए कुछ नहीं किया, कम से कम यह सरकार तो आम जनता की कठिनाइयों को सरल करे और उन्हें आम जरूरत की चीज उपलब्ध कराने में रुचि ले। आज की सरकार और पिछली सरकार में अभी तो सिर्फ यही फर्क दिखाई दे रहा है कि जनता पार्टी के ऊपर के स्तर के लोग ईमानदार हैं, लेकिन सरकार की नीतियों का कार्यान्वयन जिस गति से होना चाहिए वह दिखाई नहीं दे रही है। ऊपर के स्तर पर भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है लेकिन नीचे के स्तर पर यह चीज दिखाई नहीं दे रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः अपील करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव के ऊपर साथी लोग जो सुझाव दे रहे हैं उन सुझावों पर सरकार विचार करे और गंभीरता से विचार कर जनता को राहत पहुंचाए।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, 45 मिनट अब तक खर्च हो गये है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि इस रिजोल्युशन को दो घंटे का समय दिया गया है। मैं मानता हूं कि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रिजोल्युशन है, किसानों के सम्बन्ध में यह रिजोल्युशन है। इसलिए मैं मदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूं कि वे दस मिनट से ज्यादा इस पर न लें क्योंकि बोलने वाले सदस्यों की संख्या काफी है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : (बहराइच) : अगर आपको समय की सीमा ही लगानी थी

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

तो यह प्रारम्भ से ही लगानी चाहिए थी । अब क्या होगा कि बाद वालों को कम समय मिलेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : आपका चौथा नाम है । आप का बहुत सुन्दर भाषण होता है । आपका बहुत अच्छा आंट्रीब्यूशन रहता है । मैं आपका भाषण सुनना चाहता हूं । इसीलिए मैं आपको पहले बुला रहा हूं । दस मिनट में आप खत्म करने की कोशिश करें । थोड़ी बहुत इधर उधर तो हो ही जाता है ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं ज्यादा बोलने का आदी नहीं हूं ।

सभापति महोदय, आज का प्रस्ताव भारत की उन्नति से सीधा सम्बन्ध रखता है । उस में भारत की उन्नति निहित हैं ।

भारत शहरों में नहीं बसता है, भारत देहातों में बसता है । भारत देहातों का भारत है, किसानों का भारत है, शहरियों का भारत नहीं है । देश की 80 प्रतिशत से लगाकर 96 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में रहती है । बीस प्रतिशत या दस प्रतिशत लोग शहरों में रहते हैं और जो शहरों में रहते भी हैं वे भी गांवों से आए हुए लोग हैं जो मजदूरों के रूप में यहां रहते हैं । उन्होंने शहरों की संख्या को बढ़ा रखा है । देहातों से विवश हो कर वे शहरों में आकर रहने लग गए हैं । शहरी संख्या बहुत ही कम है । किसान की उपेक्षा भारत की उपेक्षा है ।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को और जनता पार्टी की सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उसने तीस साल के बाद पहली बार खेती की ओर ध्यान दिया है । किसान की और देहात की ग्रामीण जनता की आज उपेक्षा होती रही हैं । वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बजट का चालीस प्रतिशत कम से कम देहाती क्षेत्रों पर खर्च किया जाएगा । इसके लिए मैं उनको हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं । चालीस प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की उन्नति पर खर्च करके भी वास्तव में आप गांवों की उन्नति कर सकेंगे इस में मुझे तब तक सन्देह रहेगा जब तक कि आप किसान की उपज का उसको सही मूल्य नहीं दिला पाते हैं । उसको उसकी उपज का मूल्य लागत के अनुसार नहीं मिलेगा तो आपका चालीस प्रतिशत धन किसी काम नहीं आएगा । इससे आप सड़कें बना देंगे, छोटे और कुटीर उद्योग बना देंगे लेकिन खेती पर निर्भर रहने वाले किसान जो अधिकांश में गांवों में होते हैं, उनको जब तक आप उनकी उपज का सही मूल्य नहीं देंगे वास्तव में किसानों की उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी । आप भूमिहीनों की कुटीर उद्योग दे देंगे, लघु उद्योग दे देंगे लेकिन किसान का क्या होगा, उसकी उपज के मूल्य का क्या होगा । अगर उसको सही कीमत नहीं मिली तो वह मारा जाएगा । आज किसान मर रहा है, उसके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है ।

किसान की खेती पर ही देश का समुचा आर्थिक ढांचा निर्भर करता है । अगर खेती की उपज नहीं होगी तो आपके जितने कल कारखाने हैं ये बन्द हो जाएंगे, किसान में खरीदने की शक्ति नहीं होगी तो ये बन्द हो जाएंगे । इनका सारा बना बनाया माल पड़ा रह जाएगा, कोई उसको उठाने वाला नहीं मिलेगा, डिमांड एंड सप्लाई के आधार पर तमाम देश का आर्थिक ढांचा टिका हुआ है, कल कारखानों के उत्पादन का खरीददार भी किसान ही है, गांव वाला है, वह मारा गया तो खरीददार बाजार में नहीं रहेगा, बाजार श्मशान भूमि हो जायेंगे । दूकानदार मक्खियां मारेंगे उनका माल सड़ जाएगा, दूकानों में पड़ा रह जाएगा । यह स्थिति देश की बन जाएगी । अगर देश की आपने आर्थिक उन्नति करनी है, योजनाओं को सफल बनाना है तो किसान को आपको न्याय देना होगा, उसकी उपज का सही मूल्य उसको देना होगा, उनके लागत मूल्य के हिसाब से उसको उसकी उपज की कीमत देनी होगी । आज तक यह नहीं हुआ है । मैं चाहताहूं कि आप इसको करें ।

कल कारखानों में जो उत्पादन होता है वे केवल निर्यात के सहारे टिके नहीं रह सकते हैं, चलते नहीं रह सकते हैं। देश में जो मांग है उस पर उनका टिका रहना निर्भर करता है।

प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि किसान की उपज का मूल्य कैसे निर्धारित हो। यह उसी तरह से होना चाहिये जिस तरह से फैक्ट्रियों में बने माल का होता है। कारखानों में उपज का मूल्य बहुत से दूसरे खर्च देख का निर्धारित होता है। मकान भाड़ा, मैनेजर का खर्चा, कामों का खर्चा, टी ए, डी ए, डायरेक्टरों की तनख्वाह मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की तनख्वाह सब का ध्यान रखा जाता है। अपने घर के आदमियों को इन पदों पर नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है। किसी को पांच हजार, किसी को दस हजार और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को पचीस हजार और कहीं कहीं पर चालीस-चालीस हजार रुपये तक दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार से खर्चा ज्यादा दिखा करके जो उपज का मूल्य है वह कहीं से कहीं पहुंच जाता है। और कोई पूछने वाला उनसे नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति को जितनी तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती उससे कहीं अधिक इनके मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स को मिलती है। इन पर कहीं रोक टोक है ? नहीं है। लेकिन किसान पर यह सिद्धान्त लागू नहीं होता। कल कारखाने के माल के लिये तो आपने कह दिया कि तुम्हारी जो लागत आयेगी, खर्च होगा उसके हिसाब से मूल्य निर्धारित होगा और फिर जो माल बाजार में आयेगा कम्पटीशन होगा उसका अधिक से अधिक दाम उनको आयेगा। लेकिन किसानों के माल का दाम निर्धारित करने के लिये आपने ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज़ कमीशन बनाया हुआ है जिसमें तमाम शहरी अधिकारी हैं, जिन्होंने खेत नहीं देखा और किसान को समझ नहीं कि उनका क्या खर्चा आता है, वहां यहां कमरों में बैठकर उसके कीमत लगाते हैं। वह देखते है खाद पर कितना लगा, पानी का क्या मूल्य हुआ, हल चलाने का क्या हुआ। लेकिन वह पता नहीं है कि उसका पूरा परिवार खती में लगा हुआ है, उनकी तनख्वाह क्या होगी ? उनके परिश्रम की तनख्वाह नहीं लगायी जाती है। और जो दाम आप तय करते हैं वह भी उसको पूरी तरह से नहीं मिलता। गेहूं का मूल्य क्या हो इसका निर्धारण पंत यूनिवर्सिटी और पटियाला ऐग्रीकल्चर यूनीवर्सिटी ने हिसाब लगाकर बताया है कि 1 क्विंटल गेहूं की पैदावार पर 120 रु० लागत आती है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार की जो कमेटी बैठी हुई है उसने किसानों के माल का मूल्य निर्धारित किया है 75, 80, 90 रु० और आज कृपा कर के 110 रु० तय किया है। यह पिछले तीन साल के आंकड़े हैं जब कि यह खर्चा बढ़कर आज 200 रु० हो गया होगा। लेकिन आपने 110 रु० दाम रखा है। और जो खरीद के सेन्टर बनाये हैं वहां किसान गाड़ियों की कतार लगाये खड़े रहते हैं और जो खरीद करने वाले आपने बैठायें हैं वह व्यापारियों से मिले रहते हैं जिसकी वजह से उनका माल 110 रु० क्विंटल पर नहीं लिया जाता जिसके कारण उनको अपना माल वापस ले जाना होता है और मजबूरन बिचौलिये को 90 रु० पर बेचना पड़ता है। उसी माल को थोड़ा सा साफ़ करके वही एजेन्ट 110 रु० पर बेच देता है। इस प्रकार मिल कर किसान को लूटा जा रहा है। इस प्रकार क्या आप किसान को जिन्दा रख सकेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्री जी अर्थ-शास्त्र के विशेषज्ञ हैं, कभी आपने हिसाब लगाया कि किसान की कपास सस्ती और उसका कपड़ा बन कर आता है तो कितना गुना मुनाफ़ा मिल मालिक लेते है ? गन्ना आज 8 रु० क्विंटल के भाव लिया जा रहा है मिल मालिकों ने सलाह कर ली है कि माल अभी नहीं लेंगे, और किसान ने अगर अपनी ईख नहीं काटी तो वह गेहूं की फसल नहीं ले सकेगा। इसलिए मजबूरन अपनी ईख की फसल किसान काट रहा है और अपना गन्ना खंडसारी वालों को दे रहा है जो 6 रु०, 7 रु० क्विंटल के भाव से ले रहे है और इस पर भी

[ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

1 रु० ढुलाई का काटते हैं । इस प्रकार किसान को अपने गन्ने का दाम 5 रु० क्विंटल ही मिल रहा है। आपने गन्ने का दाम निर्धारित किया 8 रु० क्विंटल जब कि जलाने की लकड़ी का दाम है 20 रु० । क्या आपने कभी सोचा कि किसान कैसे जिन्दा रहेगा ? आपने उसकी हालत का ध्यान नहीं रखा ।

शहर में फ़ैक्ट्रियों के मालिकों को दिन में बिजली मिलती है और वह आराम से अपने बंगलों में सोते हैं । लेकिन किसान को जानबूझ कर रात में बिजली दी गई है जिसकी वजह से जाड़े की रात में बेचारा किसान नंगा रह कर अपने खेत में पानी लगा रहा हैं । कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है और कभी सूखा पड़ता हैं। आज हालत यह है कि हम लोगों ने किसान को मार दिया है। उसे तो गन्ने की लागत भी नहीं मिल रही है, और चीनी मिल-मालिकों द्वारा 8 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गन्ना लेने के बाद भी चीनी 400 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से बिक रही है। सरकार कहती है कि हम राशन की दुकानों पर चीनी कंट्रोल रेट पर दे रहे हैं। शहरियों को दे रहे हैं, लेकिन देहात वालों के पास चीनी कहां पहुंच रही है ? ब्लाक लेबल पर जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, वे किसानों के फ़र्ज़ी नाम लिख कर चीनी को ब्लैक में बेच देते हैं, और किसान को बाज़ार में चीनी 400 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से मिलती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के पास इसका क्या जवाब है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन सा दिमाग है, जिसने गन्ने का दाम 8 रुपये रखा है। ऐसे दिमाग को म्यूज़ियम में रखना चाहिए। आज किसान को मारा जा रहा है। उसकी पैदा की हुई कपास और मूंगफली सस्ती है, लेकिन मूंगफली के बने हुए डालडा के दाम आसमान को छ रहे हैं। सरसों का तेल 15, 16 रुपये किलो पर भी नहीं मिलता है। बीच में डाकू लोग किसान को लूट रहे हैं, और सरकार न जाने क्यों इस बात को नज़र-अंदाज़ कर रही है।

वर्तमान सरकार ने किसानों के साथ जो हमदर्दी दिखाई है, उसे व्यवहार में परिणत करना चाहिए। किसान को कम से कम लागत तो मिलनी चाहिए। किसान की उपज का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय खाद के रेट गवर्नमेंट द्वारा निश्चित रेट के हिसाब से लगाये जाते है। लेकिन मैं देहात में देख कर आया हूं कि ब्लाक लेबल पर जो खाद भेजी जाती है, वे लोग उसे ब्लैक मार्केट में व्यापारियों को बेच देते हैं। किसानों को फ़ासफ़ेट, सलफ़ेट या यूरिया आदि रत्ती भर भी खाद नहीं मिली, जबकि उन्हें गेहूं की फ़सल बोने के समय खाद की ज़रूरत पड़ती है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबल पर भी—मेरठ कमिश्नरी में—मैंने पाया है कि वहां खाद नहीं है। पूछने पर वे लोग कहते हैं कि खाद आई नहीं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि बाज़ार में दुकानदारों के पास ब्लैक मार्केट में खाद कैसे मिल जाता है। इसके मानी ये हैं कि अफ़सरों ने बिज़िनेसमैन के साथ सांठ-गांठ की हुई है। ब्लाक लेबल पर भी यही स्थिति है। वे सब मिल कर किसान को मार रहे हैं।

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI TRIBID CHAUDHURI *in the Chair*]

कृषि-उत्पादन का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय अन्य चीज़ों के मूल्यों के साथ उसका अनुपात रखना चाहिए। मैं बड़े लैक्चर सुनता हूं कि देश में बहुत महंगाई है, महंगाई से देश को बचाओ। इसके लिए शहर में आन्दोलन किये जाते हैं, जलूस बना कर यहां लाये जाते हैं, और मांग की जाती है कि अनाज और तेल आदि को सस्ता किया जाये, अर्थात् किसानों की पैदा की हुई खाने की चीज़ें सस्ती की जायें। कोई यह नहीं कहता है कि

किसान जो कपड़ा, ट्रेक्टर आदि चीजें बाहर से खरीदता है, उन्हें भी सस्ता करो, क्योंकि उनका सम्बन्ध शहरों से नहीं है।

सरकार शहरों का ख़याल करके महंगाई और सस्तेपन को आंक रही है। यदि वह शहरों का ख़याल करके किसान द्वारा पैदा किये हुए गेहूं, तेल और मूंगफली आदि को सस्ता करेगी, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि धर्म का सिद्धान्त यह है कि जो आदमी धर्म को मारता है, धर्म उसे मारता है। आप किसान को मारेंगे तो किसान इस देश को लड़खड़ा देगा और फिर कोई भी सरकार हो वह ठहर नहीं सकेगी।

16.00 hrs.

मैं आपको एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि मूल्य निर्धारण करने वाली जो कमेटी है उसमें शहरियों की जगह देहात के आदमियों को रखिए जो ताकि किसान को उसकी उपज का सही मूल्य मिल सके औगर उसका जो रा मैटीरियल है उससे बनी हुई वस्तु जो आती है उन दोनों के दाम में एक अनुपात होना चाहिए। अगर उन दोनों के दाम में जमीन आसमान का फर्क रहा, सैकड़ों गुना कीमत उसकी हुई तो यह चीज ज्यादा दिन चलेगी नहीं। परिणाम क्या होगा कि आज सरकार हमारे हाथ में है, आराम से चल रही है, लेकिन आप ने उपेक्षा की किसान की और किसान गरीब हो गया, निर्धन हो गया, उसके पास ओढ़ने और पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं रहा, रहने के लिए मकान नहीं रहा, उसकी हालत खराब हो गई तो मैं आपको चेतावनी देता हूं इस देश में खूनी क्रान्ति हो जायेगी और वह खूनी क्रान्ति का नारा लगाने वाले बीच में बैठे हुए हैं। वे इस बात की तलाश में हैं। इस देश में ऐसी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं जिनका यह नारा है कि पोलिटिकल पावर कम्स थ्रू दि बैरल आफ ए गन, जिनका नारा है असंतोष। फैक्ट्रियों में असंतोष, किसानों में असंतोष हर जगह असंतोष हो जायेगा तो आटोमेटिकली खूनी रेवोल्यूशन हो जायेगा। अगर इस देश को उस खूनी क्रान्ति से बचाना है तो आपको किसानों को बचाना होगा और किसानों को बचाने के लिए आप को किसानों के उत्पादन का सही मूल्य देना होगा। अगर वह नहीं दिया तो वह क्रान्ति हो कर रहेगी।

मैं पटेल साहब से कहूंगा कि वह बम्बई की सड़कों और गलियों को छोड़ कर एकाध-बार मेरे साथ किसानों के बीच मे चलें तो उनकी बेचैनी आपके सामने आये। आज उसके पास ओढ़ने को कपड़ा नहीं है, रहने को झोपड़ी नहीं है। 66 रुपये महीने की मजदुरी उसको मिल रही है। 76 पैसे, 96 पैसे रोज़ की मजदुरी मिल रही है। देहातों में चल कर आप देख लीजिये। आप ने निश्चित कर दिया कि पांच रुपये मज़दुर की दैनिक मज़दुरी हो, लेकिन उसको मिल कितना रहा है यह चल कर देख लीजिए। आज मजबुरी में वह किसान के यहां बन्धक के रूप में काम कर रहा है, तो रोटी पर काम कर रहा है। उसको एक टाइम का खाना भी नहीं मिल रहा है। कब तक वह इंतजार करेगा? ज्यादा इंतजार नहीं करेगा। अपने उद्धार के लिए जहां उसे सहारा मिलेगा वहीं चला जायेगा। मुझे डर है कि जिस प्रकार से माओ-त्से-तुंग ने किसानों का सहारा लेकर चीन में रेवोल्यूशन कर दिया था वही स्थिति कहीं भारत में भी न हो जाये। इसलिए मैं आप को समय पर चेतावनी दे रहा हूं और आप को समय रहते संभलना चाहिए। अगर यहां खूनी क्रान्ति हुई तो इसका उत्तरदायित्व सरकार पर होगा।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : यह तो बड़ा ही अहम प्रश्न है कि जो लोग संशोधन पेश करें वे अपनी बात भी न कह सकें।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after carefully going through the resolution moved by Shri Bhadoria, I feel there is a need to discuss and participate in this discussion.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, one minute. We have about less than 1 1/2 hours only, and the list of speakers ...

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I am not speaking about the list of Speakers. I said, we have moved the amendments and that should be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But that is not the procedure. We will see how far you can be accommodated.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHER SINGH: That means, they will not be permitted to be moved. We shall have to talk about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Provided time is available.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHER SINGH: Otherwise, not?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. The practice in the House has been that hon. members who move amendments are not necessarily permitted to speak. They speak if time is available.

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि इसका समय बढ़ा दिया जाये क्योंकि बोलने वाले ज्यादा हैं और यह विषय महत्वपूर्ण है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is in the hands of the Speaker.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The mover of the resolution has done a good service by bringing it. I remember we were members of the Lok Sabha together and there was an element of socialist character in him. Otherwise, he would not have brought such a resolution.

The country today is divided into certain economic divisions. There are big business houses operating on one side and the poor masses. the weaker sections, agriculturists, small and marginal farmers and have-nots struggling on the other. So, to bring about a parity among these forces, certain legislation is necessary. Also, a certain socialist approach is necessry. That spirit has to be engendered and acted upon. The Janata Party, to which the hon. member belongs, really owns certain responsibilities and social obligations to discharge towards the common people. The have-nots, the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other weaker sections should control the entire machinery in this country. The biggest machinery is this Parliament. We find that the representatives of big business houses and monopolists are more in number. The poor people cannot prevent the way the money-bags operate in this country. When that is the situation, now can we expect any social legislation to be passed by this House? That is our struggle. The country should have economic freedom. Everyone has to fight for equality of economic freedom. That is lacking today because of the stranglehold of big business houses, monopolists, hoarders, and blackmarketeers. Even the land reforms have been scuttled by backdoor methods. In joint families, the big landlords are distributing the land amongst themselves. The agricultural economy has operated in such a manner that it is still under the control of the business people. In every town you can see how business houses are operating, how speculative practices are indulged in and how the prices of essential commodities are fixed. By virtue of their money power, they are able to control the trading policy and everything. Unless every citizen is enable to participate in the

economic system of the country, merely having the right to vote is of no use. The landless people have got the right to vote, but what is the use? But they do not have any right to determine or control the entire machinery of the Government today, even though we have got democracy only in name. Today it is the Janata Party which is running under the thumb and control of the big business houses. I think that they control the steering of the government. You can see every day discussions going on about the prices. But the price structure should be determined by the will of the farmers, the growers and the landless labourers, but it has never been determined by them. Everything has either been put off or referred to tribunals or it has been left to the fancy and mercy of the bureaucracy of this country. In these circumstances, how can poor farmer or grower get his price?

Sir, there are a number of breweries functioning in this country today and if their cost of production is one rupee, they sell it at Rs. 15/- and they supply a good number of drinks to the Defence personnel. By charging more, they get a lot of money from the taxpayers. But nobody determines what is the cost of production. The poor people have to pay more for all the essential commodities and other necessities of life without knowing the exact prices of these essential things. Indeed, the prices have gone up like anything. I want to ask: Is there any machinery to control the prices? Is there any machinery to determine the prices? It is all a show. We have been seeing for the last 8 months that prices have been going up and no action has been taken to curb the upward trend of prices. Every time they say that we have to gamble with the monsoon. When there is a good monsoon and we have got good water and good crop, again the poor farmer will be the hard-hit because the hoarders will start operating by purchasing everything and hoarding the foodgrains. These are the very people who worked for the restoration of democracy or whatever you call. I do not know what sort of democracy they have restored by bringing back the hoarders and blackmarketeers in a different garb. Our fight is an unending one. The fight is on and we are determined to fight against casteism, against capitalism, and against reactionary activities or any such thing by which you are preventing economic growth and freedom of the people of this country. Our struggle against all such things is continuous and it will not be stopped. If there are many people of understanding in your Party, I warn them and at the same time request them that they should not allow this Government to be run by these big business houses and hoarders. If they do so, they will be in trouble.

Sir, Mr. Bhadoria in his Resolution has also suggested that "the sale price of any essential goods manufactured in a factory should not in any case be more than one and a half times of its cost of production." It is not a question of determining alone, but it is a question of controlling. My friend, Mr. Dharia stated nearly a hundred times on the Floor of this House that there will be a proper public distribution system. What happened to that public distribution system? He said that there will be a proper public distribution system. What has happened to it? Is it going to be done through the cooperatives or fair price shops controlled by the Government? Even this has not been determined by the Government for the last 8 months. Every day Government is saying that it will be there, but it is not there. I am also going to introduce the same type of bill.

If it is a question of an ideology or taking socialist action. I will always support you. We are supporting all socialist measures, and will contribute to support them. There will be no second thoughts on this.

Now about land reforms. How many people in this Government have

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

got belief in land reforms? Very few. There are 5 constituents in the Government. Mr. Charan Singh represents the Kulaks; and my friend the Finance Minister has his ideas which are very old. There are other elements also, *viz.*, Ananda Margis, Jana Sanghis etc. They never believed in land reforms. Traders, hoarders and black-marketeers are growing in number, in every city. What is said in this Resolution is highly impossible, unless there is a change in the character of the Government which is composed in the manner I have indicated. Has there been any determined effort? Is it visible in any of their actions? I don't see any such action, except the appointment of Commissions. There has been no progressive legislation passed, or measures taken. What is the legislation passed during the last 8 months to benefit the poor people and farmers *e.g.* in the matter of determination of prices, fixation of tariff, regular payment of wages or even solving industrial disputes? Please search your hearts and tell me.

The present Government is taking action against the previous Government, arresting people and using the same old MISA or Mini-MISA—in whatever form it may be—in Madhya Pradesh and Kashmir. How much money is Government spending on these commissions? More than Rs. 1 crore, for nothing. There is no expenditure of money for helping the farmers or for fixing of prices for the poor people and workers in the country. If such actions had been done, people would have appreciated this Government. In their absence, what kind of appreciation can you expect for this Government? This Resolution wants private entrepreneurs, big businessmen and big agricultural farmers to be curbed. How can it be done? What is the machinery available for it? Friends on the opposite side say that they were operating in the previous government also. Probably they might have re-organized themselves and got infiltrated in the Government. If they were in the government of my party, I would attack them.

Now about the ceiling on private incomes. The present Government does not believe in the philosophy of strengthening the public sector. They might say that they also very sincerely desired the growth of the private sector. This kind of appeasing the private sector in the manufacture or production of necessities of daily life cannot help the country, because the aims and ambitions of big business is to make huge amounts of profit. Therefore, I think the Finance Minister must understand the feelings of the people of this country, and change his outlook at least for the sake of the people. I do not criticise the person. But you are having certain thoughts. Those thoughts will not help this country unless you change your mind and make a thorough change according to the needs of the society. You must change the entire system, make it more amenable and available to the people of this country. The natural resources are in abundance and we can exploit the natural resources. So far as availability of foodgrains and essential commodities are concerned, everywhere these are available but you have to pay through your nose. If you pay a very high price, you can get any damn thing. Unless this system is regulated it is impossible to control the deteriorating situation, the alarming situation that has been created by this Government. I want you to come out with progressive measures with determination. You must streamline the administration. I want all types of taxes, which have been imposed on farmers to go. Because of these taxation measures, sales-tax, income-tax, all types of taxes, the farmer feels over-burdened and he is deserting his profession and going in some other speculative trade. The agriculturists, the small farmers, the middle class farmers, all are deserting their profession. If the prices of the inputs are not controlled, you will see that there will be shortage of foodgrains in spite of the fact that

natural resources are available, manpower is available and even the Government is functioning. Therefore, I am requesting the Government that you must see that the farmer, the backbone of this country, should be respected and helped in every way.

The Government should come forward with progressive policy and see that all the farmers of this country are freed from any kind of exploitation.

With these words, I congratulate the mover of this resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two hours have been allotted for the discussion on this resolution. We have barely 35 minutes left. How much time the Minister will take?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): About 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time the mover of the Resolution will take?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : कम से कम आध घंटा या जितना समय वित्त मंत्री जी लेंगे, उतना समत तो लूंगा ही

श्री नाथू सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि इस सदन का समय बढ़ा दिया जाए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can go upto 5.30 because at 5.30 half-an-hour discussion has to be taken up. The mover will also have his right to reply. So, at least, half-an-hour for the Minister and the mover of the resolution has to be kept. Now, there would be very little time for many speakers to be accommodated. I am sorry, I have got a very long list and many of them cannot be accommodated.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): We have heard the Janata Members as well as the Congress Members. Members from the CPIM are here; we are also here.

*SHRI S. JAGANNATHAN (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to participate in an important discussion on the Resolution demanding parity between the production and prices of agricultural and industrial products. On behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravide Munnetra Kazhagam, I would at the very outset pay my humble compliments to Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria who has focussed the attention of this House on such an important issue.

Sir, none of us can deny that the basic raw materials of all industrial products in our country are agricultural products and we cannot afford to denigrate their importance in our economic planning. While the cotton growers are groping in the dark, the textile mill-owners are making merry. The mill-owners are interested only in manipulating the profits for their personal aggrandisment. They do not care to pay remunerative prices to cotton growers. They are positively inimical towards the welfare of mill workers. They have no compunction towards the weavers. You please see the price paid to cotton and the price of cotton cloth. The gulf between the two is unbridgeable. Similarly, while the ground-nut growers are not able to lift themselves above the earth, the groundnut oil producers are floating in heaven and high-seas. The tobacco-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. Jagannathan]

cultivators are trembling on account of soaring costs of cultivation. But the cigarette manufactures never cease to mint money and that too with the slogan of 'smoking is injurious to health'. I can compare such differences only with the difference between a mountain and a meadow.

I will give another illustration. During the period of Emergency, in one month the industrialists declared voluntarily unaccountable money of Rs 1,500 crores. From where did they get this money? They fleece the customers and floor the producers of basic raw materials so that they are able to flourish. They collect taxes from consumers but evade payment of taxes to the Government. While the producers are basic raw materials have been battered by the fury of Mother Nature, while they swim in swirling waters of flood and stink and starve during drought, the industrialists are engaged in massing black-market money in the cool comfort of air-conditioned rooms.

The agriculturists are not getting remunerative prices. The workers are not getting minimum wages. If they are to get fair wages, they have to resort to strike. The consumers are the casualty in the cost-structure of industrialists. They multiply their wealth by many hundred times through any means—cheating the people and deceiving the Government. Who are these neo-rich of our independence-era? None can deny that the industrialists are the neo-rich class in our country.

The great leaders of Janata Party are repeatedly saying that they are going to re-orient the Indian economy. The refurbished Central Planning Commission says that the urban-based economy would become rural-biased. I have to say that the payment of fair prices to agricultural products is not a political problem. The future of the country is involved in this. What the Congress Government and the D. M. K. Government could not do in Tamil Nadu in 30 years, our great leader, Thiru M. G. R. is trying to do in Tamil Nadu. The eradication of penury is his soul-breath. The agriculturists and the industrial workers are his two eyes. He has dedicated his life in the service of 4.5 crores of Tamil people. While supporting the Resolution of Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria, I would like to appeal to the Central Government that the sinews of our leader Thiru M. G. R. must be strengthened by the senior leaders in the Government of India.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : सभापति जी, इस प्रस्ताव के रखने पर मैं माननीय अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया जी को बधाई देता हूं क्योंकि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। जिस देश में 80 प्रतिशत किसान हों, जो देश गांवों का देश हो, जिस देश के विकास की रीढ़ की हड्डी खेती है, मुझे दुख है कि पिछले 30 साल से जो सरकार किसान का नाम लेकर हुकूमत करती रही उसने पीछे से किसानों की पीठ में छुरा भोंका। चाहे सामाजिक, आर्थिक या राजनीतिक क्षेत्र हो, हर क्षेत्र में उस सरकार ने किसानों को धोखा दिया। यही नहीं किसानों का शोषण किया और शोषण करवाया। किसानों में जागृति नहीं आने दी, उनको पिछड़ा और गरीब बना कर रखा ताकि वह समझ नहीं कि देश क्या है, लोकतंत्र क्या है, सरकार क्या है, और अंधेरी रात में किसान भटकता रहे और कांग्रेस हुकूमत करती रहे। किसानों के पीछे एक बहुत बड़ा षड़यंत्र काम कर रहा था। लेकिन एक समय आया और आज जिन किसानों के आंसुओं की कीमत कांग्रेस सरकार नहीं समझ सकी उन किसानों के आंसुओं की नदी आयी और कांग्रेस को, कांग्रेस की सरकार को बहा कर हिन्द महासागर में ले गई। यही कारण है कि आज भी कांग्रेस की बैंचेज सामने खाली पड़ी हुई हैं।

पहले कांग्रेस पूरे देश पर हुकूमत कर रही थी, लेकिन अब वह कहने लगी कि हम दक्षिण में हैं। दक्षिण में कहां ? हिन्द महासागर में। आर्थिक, राजनीतिक रूप से किसानों का शोषण किया गया, किसानों का शोषण करने वाले लोगों को उनका प्रतिनिधि चुनकर लोक सभा में लाया गया। सामाजिक दृष्टि से उनको शिक्षा नहीं दी गई, उनमें जो रूढ़ियां चली आ रही थीं उनको दूर नहीं किया गया। नारे देते गये कि गरीबी हटायेंगे, किसानों की दशा सुधारेंगे। लेकिन गांवों में उनके बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की। बड़े-बड़े विश्वविद्यालय खोले, दिल्ली में जे०एन०यू० खोली, लेकिन गांवों में एक भी कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नहीं खोला, कृषि कालेज नहीं खोला। जे०एन०यू० पर इतना पैसा खर्च किया गया। उसके बजाय अगर गांव में कृषि कालेज खोला जाता और वहां शिक्षा दी जाती तो कितना फ़ायदा होता। मां बाप बच्चे को पैदा कर देते हैं। लेकिन उसका भरता-पोषण किसान करता है। उस दूसरे मां बाप की हत्या कांग्रेस सरकार ने की। किसान का बेटा देश की सीमा पर भी लड़ता है, वहां पर भी अपना खून बहाता है, और देश की आंतरिक सीमा में गरीबी और भुखमरी से भी लड़ता है। दुर्भाग्य है इस देश का कि एक तरफ़ लोग एयर कंडीशन्ड कारों में बैठते हैं, दूसरी तरफ़ देश का किसान बिना कपड़ा पहने, चिलचिलाती धूप में अपने खेत में हल चलाता है लेकिन फिर भी उसे अपने पेट की अग्नि मिटाने के लिये रोटी का टुकड़ा नहीं मिलता। इसकी जिम्मेदारी भूतपूर्व सरकार पर है, और मैं मांग करता हूं कि जिस तरह से इन्दिरा गांधी पर शाह आयोग बैठाया गया, और घपलों के लिये विभिन्न आयोग नियुक्त हुए, उसी तरह से किसान की पीठ में छुरा जो भोंका गया, उन्हें दबाया गया, इसकी जांच करने के लिये कि किसान आज तक क्यों पिछड़ा रहा, उसको किस तरह से धोखा दिया गया, उसका शोषण किया गया, अधिकतर नसबन्दी भी किसान के बेटों की ही की गई, इन सब की भी जांच कराई जाये। पिछली सरकार ने किसानों का कितना शोषण किया इस बारे में भी एक जांच आयोग बिठाना चाहिए।

इस देश में गांवों का विकास कैसे हो, जब तक वहां सड़कें न पहुंचें और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था न की जाये ? किसानों की पैदावार तब तक नहीं बढ़ सकती है, जब तक उसके खेत को पानी और बिजली न मिले। लेकिन इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। किसानों को खेती का आधुनिक तकनीक नहीं सिखाया गया। कुछ ग्रामसेवक गांवों में भेज दिये गये, लेकिन कोई सामान नहीं दिया गया। सड़कें बनाने के लिए पैसा मंजूर किया गया, लेकिन सड़कें केवल कागज पर बनाई गईं, और जब स्थान पर जा कर देखा गया, तो बताया गया कि सड़क बाढ़ मे बह गई। इसी तरह बांध भी केवल कागजों पर बनाये गये हैं। जांच करने पर बताया जाता है कि बांध में कीड़ा पड़ गया था, उसे मारने के लिए दवा डाली गई---उस दवा के पैसे भी खा गये---लेकिन कीड़े खत्म नहीं हुए और बांध को नहीं बचाया जा सका। या यह कहा जाता है कि ज्यादा पानी आ गया, इसलिए बांध टूट गया। किसानों को तो कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ, लेकिन इन लोगों के पेट भर गये। इसी तरह गांवों को नहरें नहीं दी गईं।

गांवों को बिजली रात को दी जाती है, जब कि कारखानों को दिन के समय बिजली दी जाती है, जहां वह रात के समय भी दी जा सकती है। मुझे बड़ा दुख है कि टाटा और बिड़ला के बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों को बिजली सस्ते रेट पर दी गई। शुरू-शुरू में उन्हें 3 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से दी गई, और किसानों के खेतों को बिजली 13 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से दी गई। फिर उसको बढ़ा कर 18 पैसे, फिर 25 पैसे और फिर 30 पैसे

[श्री मत्थू सिंह]

प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से दी गई, और किसानों के खेतों की बिजली 13 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से दी गई। फिर उस को बढ़ा कर 18 पैसे, फिर 25 पैसे और फिर 30 पैसे किया गया। आज उन्हें बिजली 32 पैसे प्रति-यूनिट के हिसाब से दी जाती है, जब टाटा और बिड़ला के बड़े-बड़े कारखानों को वह 7 या 10 पैसे प्रति-यूनिट के हिसाब से दी जाती है। आखिर किसानों के साथ ऐसा अन्याय क्यों किया जाता है ?

पिछली सरकार ने यह कोशिश नहीं की कि किसानों को सस्ते ट्रैक्टर दिये जायें। लेकिन संजय की छोटी कार बनाने के लिए न जाने क्या क्या दे दिया गया, हालांकि वह कार नहीं बनी। क्या इस देश का भूखा, झोंपड़ी में रहने वाला किसान छोटी कार में बैठकर घूमेगा ?

गांवों में मंडियां नहीं बनाई गईं। किसान को अपना अनाज बेचने के लिए मीलों दूर शहरों में जाना पड़ता है, जहां उसे लूटा जाता है। अगर गांवों में छोटी-छोटी कृषि-उपज मंडियां बनाई भी गईं, तो उनकी बिल्डिंगों पर लाखों रुपये खर्च कर दिये गये। मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले किसानों के लिए कृषि उपज मंडी की बिल्डिंग लाखों रुपये खर्च करके बनाई गई, जिसमें किसान को घुसने नहीं दिया जाता है, उसमें केवल बड़े-बड़े पदाधिकारी या व्यापारी ही जा सकते हैं। मीटिंग हाल बनवा दिये गये। इतना अन्याय। पशुधन बढ़े, इसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। डेयरियों का विकास नहीं किया गया। क्या किया आखिर किसानों को ?

व्यापारी यूनियन बना कर अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़े, मजदूर अपनी यूनियन बना कर अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ें, विद्यार्थी यूनियन बना कर अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ें लेकिन बेचारा किसान ऐसी हालत में है, आवागमन के साधन उस के पास नहीं, पैसा उस के पास नहीं, अपनी यूनियन वह बना नहीं सकता, एक साथ बैठ नहीं सकता और अपनी मांगों के लिए लड़ भी नहीं सकता। इस का षड़यंत्र पिछली सरकार ने किया। यही तक नहीं, किसानों के काम आने वाले औजारों की कीमत बढ़ा दी गई। उसे सस्ते औजार नहीं दिए गए। दूसरी तरफ जो चीज किसान पैदा करता है उस के दाम सस्ते कर दिए गए। कपास का, गन्ने का उदाहरण ले लीजिए। गन्ने की कीमत 8 रुपये, 10 रुपये क्विंटल और चीनी की, गुड़ की कीमत क्या है ? इतनी महंगी ? किसान का हर बात में कदम-कदम पर शोषण किया गया, उससे वोट लिया और उसके बाद उस का शोषण किया। किसान के लिए सस्ते कपड़े बनाने चाहिए थे। गांव में किसान की जो आवश्यकता है उस की उपलब्धि उसे गांव में ही करनी चाहिए थी। श्रीकृष्ण भगवान ने जिन्हें हम भगवान के नाम से जानते हैं, यह व्यवस्था की थी उस जमाने में कि किसान की आवश्यकता किसान के खेत पर पूरी हो उस के गांव में पूरी हो, किसान का शोषण शहर वाले व्यापारी न कर सकें इसलिए पाबन्दी लगायी कि घी दूध भी शहर में बेचने न जाएं, गांव में रखें, गांव का विकास करें।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक गांवों का शहरीकरण नहीं किया जायेगा, हर गांव को शहर नहीं बनाया जायेगा, गांवों में सड़कें नहीं पहुंचायी जायेंगी तब तक गांवों का और किसान का विकास होना संभव नहीं है। मैं आप को कुछ और उदाहरण दूं। चुंगी ली जाती है, टैक्स लगाए जाते हैं। किसानों पर। मूंगफली पर, जीरे पर, धनिया पर सरकार ने टैक्स लगा दिया। टैक्स पर टैक्स सरकार लगाती रही। यहां तक कि यदि यह सरकार बनी रहती तो किसान गांव में रहता, उस पर भी टैक्स, किसान के घूमने

पर भी टैक्स, हर चीज पर टैक्स लगा देती। लेकिन अब वह चली गई।.....(व्यवधान) हम ने तो आते ही उस का टैक्स हटा दिया। 15 बीघे तक की जमीन का लगान माफ कर दिया। उस के लिए मैं जनता सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। पिछली सरकार ने क्या किया ? किसान पर सारा टैक्स बढ़ा दिया, उस का लगान बढ़ा दिया। किसान के साथ हर तरह का अन्याय किया गया। व्यापारियों को लूटने की खुली छूट दे दी गई। इस तथ्य पर विचार होना चाहिए और उस के लिए कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिए। कोई ऐसा किसान आयोग बनाना चाहिए जिस में किसान भी हों, जानकार लोग भी हों और सरकार के भी प्रतिनिधि हों। इस प्रकार का कोई किसान आयोग केन्द्रीय स्तर पर बनाना चाहिए जो किसानों की समस्याओं पर विचार करे और उन की समस्याओं को हल करे।

अन्त में मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। गांवों में अधिक से अधिक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और कृषि कालेज खोलने चाहिएं। किसानों के बच्चों को विस्तृत जानकारी वहां देनी चाहिए। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि ग्राम सेवक अधिक से अधिक गांवों में भेजें जो किसानों को जानकारी दें कि किस तरह से वे अपनी अच्छी पैदावार कर सकते हैं और पैदावार बढ़ा सकते हैं। अच्छे बीज, सस्ते औजार, ट्रैक्टर वगैरह किसानों को उपलब्ध किए जायें। पशुधन को महत्व दिया जाये। डेयरियों का विकास किया जाये। हर गांव को सड़क से जोड़ा जाये। हर गांव में बिजली पहुंचायी जाये। बिजली की दर सस्ती की जाये ताकि किसान अपने खेत पर बिजली ले जा सके। सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाये। बड़े बड़े बांध बनाए जायें, नहरें निकाली जायें, किसानों को उन का पानी दिया जाये। जिस जिस गांव में पीने का पानी नहीं है वहां उस की व्यवस्था की जाये। कहीं पानी है तो वह जहरीला है, उस के पीने से फोड़े फुंसी और तरह तरह के रोग किसानों को हो जाते हैं। वहां उन के पीने के लिए शुद्ध पानी की व्यवस्था की जाये। इस का सर्वेक्षण कराया जाये कि कहां किसान के पीने का पानी नहीं है, कहां जहरीला पानी है और सर्वेक्षण करा कर वहां पीने का पानी उपलब्ध किया जाये। कितने गांवों में सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं है, इस का सर्वेक्षण किया जाये। गांव गांव में मंडियां बनाई जायें ताकि किसान वहां अपना अनाज बेच सकें और किसानों की छोटी छोटी आवश्यकता की चीजें उस को वहीं उपलब्ध हो सकें। जो व्यापारी हैं वे उन का शोषण नहीं करें, इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाये। जो ट्रैक्टर और औजार किसानों की खेती के काम आते हैं उन को सस्ता किया जाये। नई टैकनालाजी का ज्ञान किसानों को कराया जाये।

इस के अलावा मैं एक नई चीज बताना चाहता हूं। मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं राजस्थान सरकार को, कि उस ने पहली बार पूरे देश में राजस्व अभियान और अंत्योदय योजना चलाई, जिन दो पहियों पर किसान की गाड़ी चलती है। राजस्व अभियान के अन्तर्गत उन्होंने जिन किसानों के केसेज न्यायालय में पिछले अनेक वर्षों से चल रहे थे, वकील उन को लूटते थे, तहसीलदार और कलैक्टर रिश्वत लेते थे और किसान परेशान होता था, उस के सम्बन्ध में तहसीलदार, एस० डी० एम० और कलैक्टर गांव-गांव में गये, एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि उन के साथ मौजूद रहे और वहां पर जितने मामले किसानों के अदालतों में पड़े हुए थे, उन पर निपटारा गांव की चौपाल पर बैठ कर किया। इस कार्य के लिये राजस्थान की सरकार बधाई की पात्र है।

अंत्योदय योजना के अन्तर्गत हर गांव में जो सब से गरीब पांच परिवार थे, उन को एक साल में ऊंचा उठाने की गारन्टी सरकार ने अपने ऊपर ली। पशु धन के लिये उन को

[श्री नाथू सिंह]

ऋण दिया गया, कोई और काम करना चाहे, तो उस के लिये ऋण दिया गया, इस प्रकार से एक साल में प्रत्येक गांव में सब से गरीब पांच परिवारों की गरीबी हटा दी जायेगी। इस प्रकार की योजना बनाई गई हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि इसी प्रकार से राजस्व अभियान, अंत्योदय योजना और कोई तीसरी योजना भी जल्दी से जल्दी पूरे देश में लागू की जायेगी। क्योंकि मैं किसान का बेटा हूं, किसान के दर्द को मैं समझता हूं। सब से पहले जनता सरकार ने बजट का चालीस प्रतिशत भाग किसानों पर खर्च करने की योजना बनाई। यदि आप हिसाब लगा कर देखें, तो 80 प्रतिशत जनता पर चालीस प्रतिशत का खर्चा और 20 प्रतिशत जनता पर 60 प्रतिशत खर्चा किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार 80 प्रतिशत जनता, पर चालीस प्रतिशत खर्चा ज्यादा नहीं है मैं इस को कम मानता हूं.... (व्यवधान).. कांग्रेस ने जो कुछ किया, उस को वह भाग कर चली गई। जनता पार्टी को कुछ करना चाहिये। जनता पार्टी भी यदि किसानों के प्रति जागरुक नहीं रही, उस ने किसानों के आंसुओं को नहीं पोंछा तो उस का भी हाल कांग्रेस जैसा हो सकता है, क्योंकि किसान आज जाग गया है। मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं जनता सरकार को, कि अभी उस ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, वे अच्छे हैं और आशा है आगे भी इसी तरह से किसानों के लाभ के लिये कदम उठाती रहेगी। आप ने मुझे जो समय दिया, उस के लिये धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): I support this Resolution and thank Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria for bringing this matter before this House.

Yesterday, our Prime Minister spoke on the poverty problem of Eastern U.P. and said that exploitation should end, the harijans should get land and build our economy in a new way. I want to go deeper into the matter. I want to draw the attention of our Ministers to look deep into it. We want to build our India on the basis of the Indian culture.

I should tell you one thing. When Shri Ram Chandra after having got Sita back from Ravana came back with Sita to Ayodhya, the subject—people or praja—refused to accept Sita.

They said that since Sita remained in Ravana's house, she could not be taken. The subjects demanded this. Even the sages advised Lord Ramachandra to leave her one-sixth of the produce given by the subjects for their living. For obeying their verdict, Sita was sent for *Vanvas*. That was the life of peasantry at that time.

At that time Government took the responsibility of giving irrigation to the people. That is the history of our country. In the Hindu period, this village system was not disturbed. It was also not disturbed in the Muslim period. Only one-sixth to one-fourth of the revenue, the Mahajans at that time they could not even get more than double including interest on principal.

But, when the British came, they changed the old Indian system; they took all the lands from the peasants and gave them to the landlords. The British Government took it up on themselves to change the village system which was in vogue for thousands of years and it was broken into pieces. You must understand this. After the British Rule, after thirty years of our Independence, we must feel that we are still carrying the heritage *not* of India but of British imperialism. The property system created by the British Imperialism is being carried forward by us. And, on that basis, we are trying to develop that system. We can never do that. The real basis to do that is to abolish the British system lock, stock and barrel. You have to establish in

villages of India a radical landreform by giving lands to the real tillers. I do not mean small owners. But you must take away the lands from the big owners who are not themselves cultivating the lands but who are controlling sixty per cent of the lands. Take out their lands and give them to the tribal people, the landless people and the poor peasants and help them in irrigation by giving also some implements.

Let them, the big land owners, change their occupation to industry and commerce. Then only we can rebuild our Indian system. You must be help enough to do that. You must also deeply think what India is now. I do not want to go further than this. You must understand that the people of India have broken the rule of emergency—of one lady-dictator in this country. None of us can say that we have changed India. It is the Indian people who have broken really this oppressive rule.

They are now restive and they are critical now. If you cannot change this system into a real one, people will not exclude us. Governments after Governments will be thrown out unless and until a real economic base in the rural India is established. Be careful on this point. These are the people who are making history and not the leaders. Those leaders who are deeply with the people can do something. Those who forgets the people, those who betray the people, those who cheat the toiling people, are bound to be overthrown. The Janata Party in its manifesto has pledged to end poverty, unemployment and illiteracy. In our country, technology has much developed. There are sufficient technicians. We can build on the basis of rural India. Sir, our country will not go the American way, not also the British way, but India must go the Indian way. Think of it. Think with all deep feelings and respect for the people, then and then only the Janata Government can contribute somthing. With these words, I support the Resolution.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I want to make a submission with your permission. The hon. Minister will speak now. I have to introduce my next resolution after this. Therefore, you please fix the time and tell me at what time the hon. Minister will reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will be called upon just now.

16.58 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU—*in the Chair*].

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been greately benefitd by listening to the various speeches made by the hon. Members this afternoon. The main substance of these speeches is that we have not treated the agriculturists fairly and that we should do so now. It is perfectly correct that during the last 30 years, we have been somewhat indifferent towards the rural areas—and the development of rural areas—which, of course, include the agriculturists. But now when we try to repair the damage that has been done to the rural areas, and to the farmers, for all this long period of time, it should be realised that it would take time. What I would like to urge upon the House is that the basic policy that has been accepted by the Government is the elimination of poverty and also of unemployment. Both these exist in the maximum proportion in this country, in the rural areas. And therefore all our policies must be so designed as to generate employment in the rural areas and also ensure that the farmer who is the main producer in the rural areas is enabled to bewcome more prosperous. How does he become more prosperous? He can only become more prosperous if he is able to produce more, if he is able to get more yield per acre of his land and

[Shri H. M. Patel]

if he is able to get for what he produces a fair and reasonable price. The mover of the resolution has used the term 'parity' in his resolution. The term 'parity' means that in any price that he gets, account would be taken of the inputs. Whatever price he has to pay for them, he should be able to recover when he sells the produce. Therefore, the emphasis should be on ensuring the farmer a reasonable remunerative price for what he produces. These are the two things that we have to see that the farmer gets the maximum yield per acre, and that for whatever he produces gets a reasonable price. How does he get the maximum yield? He can get the maximum yield if we take care to see that he gets the necessary inputs. The most important input is water and it is therefore that the greatest emphasis is going to be laid in our planning to the, maximisation of irrigation facilities. Only if there is assured water supply can the farmer derive the fullest benefit from his inputs such as fertilisers, improved seeds, etc.

17 hrs.

Similarly we are laying emphasis on producing fertilisers in adequate quantities as also the improved seeds which he may require. Because fertilisers bring in certain ills such as pests, etc., he must be ensured that pesticides and weedicide reach him in sufficient quantities at the right time. It is the government's express policy to provide all these things. It seems to me that so far as government's policy is concerned, it is in the direction in which the hon. Mover wants its; that seems to be the position at least as I see it.

But what is to be realised is this. Agriculture is a state subject. So far as the Centre is concerned, it can provide the necessary resources and that is why it has decided to increase substantially the allocation of resources for the rural areas, for agriculture. It can also make arrangements fo research in agriculture, for the production of improved seeds, for new varieties of seeds so that the maximum yield can be achieved. It can similarly plan and make available resources for the organisation of a satisfactory extension system and also provide finances for agricultural universities and agricultural education. But the real work for improvement of agriculture, for the development of rural areas has to be done in the states and to the extent that the state government are enthusiastic in this matter and fall in line with the policies which we lay down, will we be able to achieve our objective. For instance, the budget of the current year is pointing to the direction in which we want to move and we have made special provision for drinking water supply and for rural approach road. Why did we do that? Because we wanted to point out that we attach special importance to rural development and these are especially the two directions in which we want early achievement. A large percentage of our villages in many States are without approach roads which can enable farmers to take their products to mandis and other places. The approach roads should be given the highest priority and we should try to see that all the villages had approach roads, all weather roads which will enable them to use them for 12 months in a year. It will take time.

How much time will depend very much upon the speed at which the State Governments function. The same is the case with drinking water supply. I am glad to say that a number of States have moved quite enthusiastically in these directions and because of that, I feel optimistic about the success of the policy which we wish to pursue. As things stand today in the first year of our assumption of power, I would only put before this House the fact that we have adopted the right policy in respect of the rural areas and rural development and we have assured everybody that we will attach the highest importance to the most expeditious and

speedy progress in rural development and we have also in these plans made it known that we mean business, that we intend steadily to increase the allocation of available resources for the purpose of rural development. I hope that this particular exposition of the policy which has already been announced will satisfy those who have spoken today that this Government does mean business in so far as the rural development is concerned and in so far as the interests of the farmers are concerned.

Reference has been made to prices in a general way by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. But I think that particular aspect pertains more to the urban areas and much of his arguments, were with respect to the urban areas, etc. Certainly there can be no two opinions on this. The prices of essential commodities must be controlled and every possible step must be taken to see that the essential commodities are made available in adequate quantity and at reasonable prices. I also agree with what he said regarding the stamping of the prices on cloth. It is a deficiency which we have realised and about which we hope to take very early remedial measures. I would assure him that in all these directions we are moving with speed and not just drifting. That is all I can say.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I would like to ask two questions. I have made two suggestions, one regarding the ceiling on profit and the other som e restriction on the exhibition of riches. What have you got to say about these two things?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly, as matter of fact, I thought this is implied in what I have said. You cannot achieve a measure of control over the prices of essential commodities, etc., unless we seek to ensure a certain measure of ceiling on profit. But how do we do it? There is no one method which we can adopt. It is not possible to have any uniform system which will be applicable to every commodity. In the same way about exhibition of riches, what he said, I think, is perfectly correct. So far we have been saying that this should be avoided. But what measures we take in order to see that this is prevented, this is discouraged, I think, you must have patience to see that. We will take necessary steps.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Before these long term policies are implemented, I hope the state of affairs which is continuing for the last nine months will not be repeated. But what about the Public Distribution System of the essential commodities? Have you got a sort of any crash programme? Have you got an immediate policy to distribute essential commodities to the people through the Public Distribution System, because the private trade has not been able to serve the interests of the people? What is the Government's policy on this and when are you going to achieve it?

SHRI K. CHANDRAPPAN: There is the serious problem of parallel economy of black money. Is the government taking any concrete drastic steps like demonetisation to overcome it?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: About the public distribution system, I can only repeat what my colleague, Shri Mohan Dharia said. We should first make available essential commodities and then distribute them through the public distribution system. We can only do that in respect of commodities which are available in adequate quantities. We can do that in respect of foodgrains, which we are doing. We can do that in respect of sugar, which we are endeavouring to ensure. We can do it in respect of cloth for which there should be no shortage. I deliberately say, there should be no shortage. We will take steps hereafter to ensure it. But it may not be so easy to do so in respect of oil this year but I hope we shall be able to do it in respect of edible oil also because we have made a year-wise plan and we have made it clear that having made that plan, to the extent to which we estimate there would be shortage we will

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import oil. Therefore, to my mind that also can be included among commodities which we should be able to make available. There will still be some commodities of which there may not be adequate supply. To make those things available through the public distribution system would be to ask something that would be unwise even to attempt to do; there we have to take some other measures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : Where is your public distribution system? Mrs. Gandhi had systematically dismantled it. Although you have been in power for 7 or 8 months, you have not done anything or doing anything which could impress us.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I think there will be and there is a public distribution system. There will be an improved public distribution system. I was only pointing out that along with that, what is more important is that we should have the commodities to put in that public distribution system.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The West Bengal Government wanted to bring the entire population under statutory rationing, but because of your new policy about removal of rice zone, we cannot even extend assured supply to the modified ration shops. That is why we are having disquieting moments. I am glad as a policy you have announced that it should be done through the public distribution system, but we want you to take vigorous steps to implement it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I entirely agree and I shall see that that point is communicated to my colleague whose business it should be to do it. I will also make available the financial resources necessary for this purpose.

About black money, there is no simple remedy for doing away with it. It is something which continues to be generated all the time. Therefore the method we adopt should be such as would prevent the continuous generation of black money. That is not going to be achieved in our view by any process of mere monkeying about with the monetary currency system. It can only be done by ensuring that there is no shortage and there is more production. There are less opportunities for transactions outside the normal commercial business transactions. These are the things which we have to try to do or prevent and this is what we are trying to do. We are not closing our eyes to the fact that black money is something of a very major problem and it has to be faced, but it must be faced in a manner which would really achieve the object we have in view.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं ख़ज़ाना मंत्री के तथ्यहीन और निर्गुण तर्कों को सुन कर आश्चर्य चकित हूं। उन्होंने वही पुराने, घिसे-पिटे तर्क देकर सदन को बताया है कि गेहूं आदि किसान का कृषि-उत्पादन राज्य का विषय है। अगर गेहूं और चावल राज्य का विषय है, तो साथ ही साथ किसान ही गन्ना पैदा करता है, और गन्ने से जब चीनी बन जाती है, तब केन्द्रीय सरकार उसे कन्ट्रोल में ले लेती है—तब वह केन्द्र का विषय बन जाता है। जो पिछले तीस वर्षों से पुराने तंत्र के तर्क रहे हैं, ख़ज़ाना मंत्री को उन से हट कर इस देश की आत्मा को छूने के लिए नये तर्क देने होंगे और नई व्यवस्था स्थापित करनी होगी।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think he has misunderstood my point. What I said about States' responsibility is that so many of the developmental tasks that have to be done have to be done by the State Governments and to the extent that they show speed in the implementation of our plans and projects, would be able to move towards our goal successfully. I did not say that we disown responsibility. I just want to explain this.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : मैं खज़ाना मंत्री को कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की ग़रीब जनता, और विशेषकर किसान, यह महसूस न कर पायें कि गरीब किसान का दुख और उनकी आत्मा की पीड़ा हमारे खज़ाना मंत्री और जनता पार्टी की सरकार के मन को नहीं छू रही है । देश की जनता को, और अन्नोत्पादन करने वाले किसानों को, यह महसूस होना चाहिए---और उन्हें यह महसूस कराना चाहिए---कि जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट उनके लिए जो कुछ भी सम्भव है, वह करना चाहती है, और उसके लिए प्रयत्नशील है ।

मैं महसूस करता हूं कि पिछले आठ महीनों में उन लोगों के लिए सिर्फ़ आश्वासनों की पोटलियां खोली गई हैं । निर्गुण भाषणों और आश्वासनों से पेट नहीं भरता है । पेट कोई सगुण कार्य करने से भरता है । इसलिए मंत्री महोदय सगुण रूप में कोई ऐसा काम उपस्थित करें, जिससे देश की ग़रीब जनता, और विशेषकर किसान, यह महसूस करने लगें कि उनके लिए कुछ किया जा रहा है ।

जो संकल्प आपके सामने उपस्थित हैं, उसमें कुछ त्रुटियां लोक सभा सचिवालय की तरफ़ से हैं । इस प्रस्ताव के मूल रूप को ठीक से उपस्थित नहीं किया गया है । जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन में लोक सभा सचिवालय की तरफ़ से दिया गया है, वह ऐसा है कि अगर देश का किसान उसे पढ़ेगा, तो वह मेरे विरुद्ध तो हो ही जायेगा, साथ ही साथ वह जनता पार्टी की सरकार का भी विरोध करने लगेगा । जैसे हमने लिखा कि मेठी मुनाफ़ा और बड़े कृषि फार्म मालिकों के हितों पर आघात करना होगा और इस प्रस्ताव में है कि बड़े व्यापारियों तथा किसानों के मुनाफ़ों पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके। यह जो संकल्प है यह किसानों के मुनाफ़े पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए नहीं बल्कि उनको उचित मुनाफ़ा दिलाने के लिए है। जो मूल प्रस्ताव है मैं उसे पढ़ देता हूं जिससे कि पटेल साहब को इस पर निर्णय लेने और इसे सदन से पास कराने में सुविधा हो और जो हमारे सदस्य यहां पर उपस्थित हैं उनको भी पूरी की पूरी जानकारी हो जाये क्योंकि सदन के अन्दर जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया गया है वह अधूरा है, निष्प्राण है और उसकी आत्मा को निकाल कर निर्जीव शरीर को यहां पर उपस्थित किया गया है । इसलिए संकल्प जैसा मूल रूप में है उसे मैं पढ़ देता हूं : सदन को जरूरी चीजों के चालू दामों पर गहरी चिन्ता है ।

यह सभा अनुभव करती है कि कांग्रेस राज के 30 वर्षों में देश के किसानों और ग़रीब जनता की लगातार उपेक्षा की गई है ।

सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में संतुलन न रख कर कृषि पैदावार और उसके मूल्यों में लगातार गिरावट और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में नकली व्यय दिखा कर उसके दामों में निरन्तर बढ़ोतरी की है ।

दाम और आमदनी जीवन-रथ के दो पहिये होते हैं, जहां उनका साथ गड़बड़ाया, गृहस्थी टूटी । देश की अधिकतर गृहस्थियां दामों की दुर्नीति के कारण चल नहीं पा रहीं । निस्संदेह किसी भी स्वतंत्र और गरीब देश का सब से बड़ा प्रश्न दामों की लूट के खात्मे का है ।

सरकारों के बढ़ते हुए कर और सेठों के बढ़ते हुए मुनाफों ने कारखानों में बनी पहनने, ओढ़ने, खाने और जीवनोपयोगी उपभोक्ता वस्तु के बिक्री दाम लागत खर्च से कई गुना बढ़ा दिए हैं । इसी तरह, अनाज के दाम फसल कटते ही गिरने और उसके बाद लगातार बढ़ते रहने से सरकारी कर और

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

सेठों के मुनाफ़े में लगातार बढ़ोतरी होती रही है । फसल दाम की तुलना में मोटे अनाजों के दामों में 25–30 पैसे प्रति किलो और महीन अनाज में 30 से 50 पैसे प्रति किलो तक की मारक बढ़ती हर साल होती रही है । फसल के बाद भयंकर इस बढ़ती में देश के लोगों की कैसी नारकीय दुर्गति हुई है और उसे वह कैसे सह लेते हैं यह सब आश्चर्य की बात है ।

यह सदन संकल्प करता है कि खेत की पदावार और मशीनी पैदावार में संतुलन (परिटी) स्थापित की जायें ।

(1) किसी भी अनाज का लागत दाम दो फसलों के बीच 10 पैसे प्रति किलो से अधिक नहीं बढ़े ।

(2) कारखानों में बनी किसी भी जीवनोपयोगी वस्तु का बिक्री दाम लागत खर्च से डयौढ़े से ज्यादा किसी हालत में न हो ।

(3) किसान को उसके अनाज और कच्चे माल का ऐसा दाम मिले जो लागत खर्च और जीवन निर्वाह को पुसाये (पड़ता पड़े) ताकि खेतिहर और औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के दामों में संतुलन और समता कायम हो ।

सदन भली भांति जानता है कि इस दाम नीति को कारगर करने के लिए सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने होंगे ।

सेठी मुनाफा और बड़े कृषि फार्म मालिकों के हित पर आघात करना होगा । विभिन्न प्रकार की निजी आमदनी और सरकारी नौकरी की सीमा बांधनी होगी । देश की कर प्रथा में ऐसे बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने होंगे, जिससे जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं पर लगने वाले बहुत से कर जैसे चुंगी, बिक्री-कर वगैरह कम होंगे । बड़े घरानों करोड़पति सेठों और बड़े फार्म मालिकों के रहन-सहन में फर्क लाने के साथ साथ सब के औद्योगिक इंतजाम और पद्धतियों को बदलना होगा । जहां जरूरत हो और संभव हो, चौखम्भा और स्वायत्त समाजीकरण के जरिए ही इस दाम नीति को उजागर और कारगर करना होगा ।

सदन का मत है––"जिन दलों ने ऊपरी दिखावटी और नकली आधुनीकरण और औद्योगीकरण का उद्देश्य अपनाया है, उन के द्वारा लोक कल्याणकारी दाम नीति का चलन संभव नहीं है । चाहे कांग्रेस अथवा सी पी आई दोनों ही अपने दिखावटी आधुनीकरण का गीत क्यों न गाते हों ।"

"यह सदन इस लोक कल्याणकारी दाम नीति से देश में जनता राज्य के माध्यम से जनता को बेहतर जिन्दगी देने और किसानों को उनकी कृषि पैदावार का उचित मूल्य दिलाने को कृत संकल्प है ।"

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, he must have been satisfied that I accept the Spirit behind his Resolution. Now, I would request him to withdraw it.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : अगर पटेल साहब, जिनका पुराना संसदीय अनुभव है, केवल इस सदन को ही नहीं सारे देश को यह आश्वासन दे रहे हैं तो मैं इस आशा के साथ प्रस्ताव वापिस ले रहा हूं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में निरन्तर, लगातार और साथ ही साथ आज से ही मुस्तैदी के साथ क्रमबद्ध कदम उठायेगी ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: As regards other amendments, are the hon. Members concerned withdrawing them.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have they the permission of the House to withdraw the amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 2, 3 and 6 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Shri Bhadoria the permission of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.27 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* STEPS TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMY AND TO REDUCE INEQUALITIES OF INCOME, ETC.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Item No. 2, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I beg to move:

> "This House urges upon the Government to take effective steps to improve the economy of the country and to reduce the inequalities of income, wealth and personal consumption."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have given a notice in writing. Let me make a submission.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have moved my Resolution. It should be considered next time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, the motion of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is very important. Such a motion has not been, subject to correction, discussed recently in this House. Now, there is a problem of bureaucracy and technocracy and this is now agitating the minds of the people and affecting different branches of administration. Now in every sphere this is happening. Therefore, our request is, let us try to have both these matters discussed on the floor of this House. Now, already our colleague, Mr. Gupta, has moved his Resolution. If it is adjourned and that is moved, we can discuss both of them. There has been a precedent like that in the past. Both the motions can be considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : **

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : On a point of order. I have moved my Resolution. I think, unless it is considered and passed the other Resolution cannot be moved. May I request you not to allow him to move the Resolution?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : **

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wrote to the Speaker and the Speaker has given a note here that unless the second Resolution is considered, it cannot be taken up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given a motion in writing in that I have said that I want to move that the debate on Item No. 2 be adjourned after it is moved and also Rules 29 and 30 be suspended, to protect my Resolution as an exceptional case. In that connection, I read the motion. **

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is already 5.30. It is not proper. My Resolution should be considered.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There is a clear case if you see the debate of April 11, 1975.

A resolution tabled by a Member of this House was allowed. Now, Mr. Chairman, kindly see the pages 366 and 367 of the Debates dated 11th April, 1975.

(*Interruptions*)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving my ruling.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Nobody can do like this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me make a submission. It is a clear case where a Member's resolution was allowed. Now I am reading out from page 364 of the Lok Sabha Debates, dated 11th April, 1975. It says:

> "Now, I have received notice of a motion from Shri Samar Guha. He has brought forward a motion for adjournment of the present debate and also suspension of Rules 29 and 30 to protect its discussion on the next day without ballot. Now, considering the importance of this resolution, as an exceptional case, I have decided to give consent for moving this motion. But I want to make it clear, etc. etc."

There is a clear case. You judge it. My motion is**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not read it out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I impress upon you that this is a very exceptional case. (*Interruptions*) We want to cooperate with you. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee gave you a very good advice. (*Interruptions*) I want to tell you. You have referred to the ruling of 11th April, 1975 of the Chairman. I would like to tell you that you please go through this. He has given this ruling. It is on page 364 of the same debates. It says:

> "I have decided to give consent for moving this motion. But I want to make it clear that this will not act as a precedent in future."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am on a point of submission.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are in the Business Advisory Committee.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are the Chairman. You do not know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta has already moved it. It is 5.30. Now the half-an-hour discussion will start.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Next item.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. Both are moved. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Mavalankar.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ..... take it that I have moved.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

You have spoiled his game. Prof. Mavalankar. What Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has said is not correct. That is clear.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ARREST OF SENIOR CIVIL SERVANTS

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): We are starting it four minutes late and accordingly time may be extended.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising this very important issue in the House through half-an-hour discussion on the arrest of senior civil servants because I feel that a number of points arising out of the answers given not only by Shri S. D. Patil, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs but subsequently by the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister on the 23rd November, are not only inadequate but far from satisfying. Therefore, I thought that I must take this opportunity of raising this half-an-hour discussion and bringing to the notice of this August House and

**Expunged as ordered by the Chairman.

through this House of the country. some of the serious questions and implications involved in this whole affair.

I find that the answers given on November 23 are inadequate and incomplete. I am keen that the rights, duties and procedures of the civil service, particularly at sector level, as spelled out clearly, are honestly enforced. With the restoration of Rule of Law in our country—thanks to the Janata Party Government who came into the power—it is all the more vital that the Rule of Law's full implementation is honestly ensured.

Government, in their original answers on November 23—I maintain and I repeat—said certain things which later reports indicate to be not quite satisfactory, if not misleading. That is why I feel that the whole matter is serious and very important. Now, you will see that this whole matter involves certain serious and vital points of principles regarding civil servants' operations and the relationship between the Civil Service and the Government. It is also important and urgent all the more because of the fact that two top senior servants are involved; they have been suspended and no action against them of any kind has even started. Two months have gone and nothing has happened. It is in nobody's interest to keep these things hanging, to keep them in a state of suspension or in a climate of indecision because this will not be good and healthy for the efficient, honest and upright administration in our country. It is a question which affects the senior civil servants, not only at the Centre but also in the States, in our federal polity, and I must say in all fairness and honesty that their morale and their thinking and doings have been gravely damaged because of what happened on October 3 this year when Shri Vohra and Shri Aggarwal were arbitrarily, unexpectedly and suddenly arrested. Undoubtedly it is a fact that this action of Government has demoralised the civil services, and an attitude has grown now of 'take no decision'; a tendency has grown of take it easy'; an inclination has grown 'either to sit tight or keep quiet' and pass on the entire burden of decision-making and policy formulating to the higher-ups, that is, to the political wings or Heads of Government, that is, the Ministers, both Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State, I want to ask the Government: is this what you want? And do we want to continue having this kind of a stalemate? The feeling has grown in the Capital these days and perhaps in the Capitals of the States also among all the senior civil servants; Let us not take any decisions; let us leave all the matters entirely to our political bosses'. A saying goes—a saying has been coined and is current—in Delhi and elsewhere—in the Capitals of the States also: it is called 'UNCTAD'. I am not referring to the UNCTAD Conference which took place in Latin America; I am referring to another UNCTAD which, in its expanded form, means, 'Under No Circumstances Take Any Decision'. If this mentality grows among the senior civil servants who are almost on par with the Ministers in helping Ministers to come to decisions and in formulating the policies of the Government, then I submit that it is a very grave matter and it is also urgent. Hence, this need for discussion. If this kind of inaction goes on for weeks and months, then I ask the Home Minister, Chaudhuri Charan Singh, as to where will all this lead to. I ask him in all sincereity: will this not lead to some kind of administrative bottlenecks, if not a complete standstill or halt of the entire administration? The senior civil servants are working in a manner in which or by with or through which they become the Government's that is, the political wing's, major, often the most important, instrument for daily use. I ask in all humility: how can you distrust your own instrument? If you treat it in such a casual or light manner, how can you entrust it with multifarious and meaningful responsibilities of implementing Government's

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

policies, programmes and decisions? I am not here to plead for this or that individual, senior civil servant. I do not know these gentlemen at all. Therefore, I am not pleading for them at all. I plead for the rules of procedure, and I plead for rules, practices, conventions and, above all, the rule of law, to be honestly, fully and completely implemented. That is the stand I am taking on this matter. I am on the question of principles, methodology and manner of Government—Civil Service relations and the Civil Services' rights and duties. I am the last person to plead for any guilty persons. If they are guilty, hang them; if the law permits, hang them, although I do not believe in hanging, I am against capital punishment. If the law says 'hang them', hang them. But my point is, have they really been proved to be guilty persons? If not, why all this? Have even the preliminary findings proved any *prima facie* guilt or wrong doing? Without it, how can we proceed so swiftly and so abruptly?

Now, the Civil Service rests on four pillars—which is true of democracy itself in India—namely that of anonymity, integrity, permanence and impartiality. Therefore, the Civil Servant is almost nameless and faceless, he is far, far distant from the glamour and daze of publicity. We Members of Parliament and other leaders of public life have all available forums of publicity to defend themselves, but not so the Civil Servants. Where will they go to defend themselves if they are wrongly arrested without complete or proper evidence and without being told what the particular charge is? Further, poilticians in this country who are guilty of a number of grave charges are not being arrested because we say the Rule of Law is there. I agree that the Rule of Law is there, and so we should not arrest any politician, however gravely involved he or she may be in guilt, unless the guilt is proved. But if this is true of a politician, it is much more true of a Civil Servant who has nobody to support or defend him. We should not allow his whole record of honesty and integrity to be marred just because he belongs to the permanent Civil Service. We let the politician loose and free and arrest the Civil Servant and corner him. The Civil Servants' reaction, therefore, is bound to be sharp—and it is sharp as can be seen from the revival of one of their Associations.

I will not go into all the details and give long quotations, though much needs to be quoted and much needs to be supported with points and facts and arguments, but in today's Statesman there is a report on the front page entitled 'Senior Officials Rally Round Vohra', 'I.A.S. Association Revived'. It goes on to say:

> "In a major development this evening, senior officials of the Government appeared to be getting set for a confrontation with the Centre on the issue of demoralisation among them."

Then the report relates how they met for the first time after three years under the Presidentship of Mr. P.R. Nayak and solidly supported Vohra and passed a resolution agreeing to collect funds for his defence. Then it further says:

> "Among the 200 or so senior civil servants present were 16 Secretaries to the Government—the largest number at any meeting of the Association which has been defunct for nearly three years."

And then, it appears they have said that if justice is not given to them (I would not call it a threat but it is a grave warning) they will not take decisions or make comments and criticisms on any file but will pass on the entire responsibility of decision-making to the Ministers. That will be an impossible situation. No Government can function if politicians are supposed to go into all the files themselves and take decisions, in as much as the politicians have no time to study volu-

mes of papers since they are busy politicking and moving about all the time in the name of public contracts etc. Therefore, this is very grave news that has been reported in today's Statesman and it is grave because of the implications of the fact that the Civil Servants have taken this decision at the highest level. This kind of a grave and ugly situation of confrontation as has been reported ought to be averted as early as possible. It must not be allowed to grow, much less to gather momentum. Otherwise, we shall witness a peculiar and a most unfortunate paralysis of the entire governmental set-up and working.

Then, again, the arrest and subsequent suspension of Shri B.B. Vohra and Shri S.M. Agarwal, Secretary and Joint Secretary, respectively, of the Ministries of Petroleum and of Communications has been done in a summary manner. The arrest of both these officials has been, according to press reports and reports from other sources, arbitrary and sudden and the treatment afforded to them was humiliating. One was arrested in the office and the other at home, unexpectedly, without notice. Now this has created both a sense of concern and anger as also resentment, and rightly so.

This is the first time since our Independence that two officials of the rank of Secretary and Joint Secretary have been arrested without established procedures for action in such cases having been scrupulously and carefully followed.

Therefore, I am now asking my questions of Mr. Sonu Singh Patil and the Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh both and I would like the Minister of Home Affairs himself answer these questions:

1. Whose decision was it to arrest these two top civil servants?

2. Were the two senior civil servants shown the FIR?

3. Were they interrogated since?

4. Was any statement-cum-explanation recorded?

I have no time to go into the details but the *Indian Express* report of November 30 and the *Statesman* report of December 5 on the front page point out in so many details as to how nothing has happened so far, that no statesment has been recorded and that the civil servants concerned, Mr. Vohra and Mr. Agarwal have not been even once approached by any government interrogating officials as to the charge- sheet against them of the 3rd October which was given to them. My point is: was any statement recorded from these people?

5. Were they given an opportunity to have their say and also to defend themselves? Were they so far contacted by any authority? I want to know.

I also want to know further whether the Director of CBI spoke to Mr. Vohra in July this year and after speaking to him and getting the necessary information from Mr. Vohra then told Mr. Vohra on telephone or may be at a meeting—I do not know how and in what way he told Mr. Vohra —that now it is all satisfactory and is over and that the Home Minister is also satisfied and the matter ends. Having got that report, suddenly this has sprung up again on October 3 and the civil servant concerned was arrested at his office.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar you have made all the points. The time at my disposal is very short.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is a very important matter. I am concluding in a few minutes.

Has the hon. Prime Minister looked into these cases? On November 23, the Prime Minister told me in his reply:

> "I have told them (Mr. Vohra and Mr. Agarwal) that I will look into these cases."

I want to know whether the Prime Minister looked into these cases.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

Has Mr. Vohra sent any representation to the Prime Minister? Has Mr. Agarwal also done so? What is the progress, if any, of the investigation of these two cases? Why are things not moving at all any direction? Why is no urgency being shown? If a *Prima facie* evidence of a criminal dereliction of duty is there, why is the government hesitant? Why do Government not chargesheet them in a court of law? In conclusion and before I sit down:

Is it a fact that the Council of Ministers themselves are deeply divided on this question? And further, Is it true that one more Ministers have seen and/or written to the Prime Minister as also perhaps to the Home Minister strongly deprecating the entire manner and the method of arrests and equally strongly supporting the two Civil Servants concerned?

Are there any adverse records against them? Has the Cabinet Secretary been taken into confidence? If the answers to the above are 'Yes' or 'No', then I want to ask finally.

What led to such an amazing, extraordinary and unheard of action? Why were the procedures of taking action against civil servants ignored when no charge-sheet is made and no explanation is sought?

Why were the usual procedures of departmental inquiry and reprimand dispensed with?

Parliament, public and the Press reaction is legitimetely strong and the comments are many. I will not go into that. But all I would say before I sit down is that this has left a bad taste, it is a bitter taste if I may put it that way. Therefore, I want the government to act swiftly, surely and sincerely and with a visible large-heartedness. Punish the guilty, but do not implicate honest people, and unless they are proved guilty, treat them and consider them as honest. If we do that, I want to ask. Why make this a prestige issue? Is it a prestige issue for the government? Is it a prestige issue for the Janata Government? Is it a prestige issue for our Prime Minister or the Home Minister? Is the prestige of a government or an individual more important than the prestige of the rule of law? If that is so, I want them to own the mistake if they feel it, and clear the air because only a fresh air, a clean air will clear all doubts, will clear the grave situation that has developed and then we may have full confidence in the government. I have the confidence in the Janata government, but my confidence in the government is shaken when these things happen in such a grave, dramatic and sudden manner, that is why I have raised this question.

Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me so much time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Let the Minister reply and then he can ask further questions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Jumkur): Let him give a wholesale reply.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I would like to know from the hon. Minister the role of these officials.

I am not so much surprised or I am not against the arrest of top officials if it happens for the first time in the country because such things like the arrest of the former Prime Minister, like the arrest of the former Cabinet Minister, have been made for the first time. So, I am not against it. I would be satisfied if I am told what was the role that these officials played in the course of negotiations with the French Government. If their role is clear then I think it is clear that there can be reason for their arrest or there cannot be reason for their arrest.

Basically my position is, Ministers are accountable to the Parliament and to the country and I feel there should be condition created that the officials of top level who are equally responsi-

ble in dealing with such matters should also be made responsible to the Parliament and the country.

If the Government makes it clear to the House and the country what exactly was the role of these officials in the negotiations and what were the definite charges which the Government framed against them or the Government is intending to frame against these officials. I think other doubts can be clear.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): At the outset let me also make my position clear. I do not hold the view that bureaucracy should not be accountable. They are also to be made accountable.

In this particular case, on the 23rd of November during the Question Hour I mentioned that there has been a Negotiating Committee. The Mainstream of 19th November printed the entire document of CFP Agreement.

Let me say that these agreements have got some substantial and material points. I only quote one or two for your information.

The Negotiation Committee says—

"Our choice of consultancy support is, therefore, limited to only CFP and Geoman."

Again it says—

"The view has since been expressed on behalf of the ONGC that while the CFP should be asked the advice on all matters included in the scope of consultancy under discussion, Geoman would be asked to advise on certain selected items for a second opinion, so to say."

Again it says—

"However, the Government took the view that the management of the Bombay High must remain squarely in the hands of ONGC and all that, we require your technical consultancy."

Then they wanted Consultancy service from the CFP.

In the end they say—

"The Committee also asked for certain clarifications and obtained them to their satisfaction."

It concludes—

"Based on the discussion held with the CFP a draft Heads of Agreement has been drawn up. The Committee recommends that ONGC should enter into agreement with CFP on the basis of this draft."

My point is this. Has Mr. Vohra for whom I do not hold any brief gone beyond the framework of this draft agreement and whether Government is satisfied that Mr. Vohra did something beyond and against the principle of this agreement? Did he go beyond the limits of the agreement?

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is this. It is highly improper, if I may say so, that the Home Minister should leave while discussion is going on?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of State is here.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We want his reply. This shows a wrong attitude of the Government. I am bound to raise this matter. It has never happened like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His deputy is here. He will reply.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not necessary that the Home Minister should reply. When the Minister of State for Home Affairs is here he is entitled to reply. So, the presence of the Home Minister is not necessary.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not agree with him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Mr. Bosu, have you finished?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: If the Home Minister is here when the reply is given, it is all right.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I arrived here exactly at 17.30 hours. The Hon. Member, Prof Mavalankar took twenty minutes. More over, I have to attened a meeting of the Sub Committee of the Cabinet. My hon. friend is here and he has been fully posted with all the details.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basu, have you not finished?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: No, Sir My question is: whether Mr. Vohra did act beyond the draft agreement as I had mentioned?

Did Mr. Vohra wrongly advise the Minister? I want him to satisfy me on these points. I also want to know whether the Government is satisfied with what Mr. Vohra did and so he was arrested.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I want to go on record that, in the past, even the Cabinet meetings had been postponed if the House went beyond a certain time. Government must show complete respect and pay attention to the House and no meeting other than the duties in the House can be more important. That is an established practice. I want to go on record. The Home Minister, of course, has gone. I am not challenging that. Let the Minister of State for Home Affairs reply. Let this also go on record that all this is showing disrespect to the House and this is not expected from the Janata Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patil is here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I think the time of the House should be extended by another fifteen minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House by another fifteen minutes?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended by fifteen minutes, of course, with your approval.

Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPA: My friend Prof. Mavalankar has raised an important issue about the arrest of Central Civil servants in the country. This is done for the first time after the Janata Party Government came to power. This has also evoked a certain public interest. Also, there are certain doubts arising about the functioning of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. It is in a watertight compartment, I should say, that these three wings are functioning. I am not here to safeguard or to defend any bureaucratic wrong action. At the same time, you must know that it is the responsibility of the senior officials to see that they function properly. Certain actions were taken against them by the Home Ministry. Of course certain controversies are also raised. The manner in which the arrests were made shows that it may be due to political vendetta. If the officers concerned involved themselves in dereliction of duty, of course, the law is there and it will take its own course. But, we are not speaking here on that aspect. My Friend

18 hrs.

Shri Chandrappan has also mentioned a point that the civil servants are not responsible to this House for their acts of omission and commission. It is also our experience that the legislative measures taken by this House have been souttled by the bureaucratic authorities. Who is responsible for this? Who is accountable to the people? This country is still in doubt. I may mention here that a policy has been laid down to fix the responsibility and a legislation to this effect has also been made. But here the executive machinery that is operating has come to its own logical conclusion. It is an interesting subject. Why these two senior offi-

cers have been arrested? This has created a confusion because there is a change in the Government. There is a confusion created in the minds of the people. It may be due to political vendetta and even that has not been explained clearly. What were the reasons for their arrest and to what extent are they involved? Whether they are innocent? Even this the people do not know. Because of these things, the entire Government machinery and the executive authorities and the senior officials are not taking any decision on other matters. They are not taking any responsibility in discharging their duties because they do not know to what extent they are responsible for any acts of omission or commission. A confusion has been created in this country and the entire administration of the Government of India has come to a halt and it is also spreading even to the States. I would like to know whether there is going to be a review of the whole situation in regard to the functioning of the executive. To what extent the responsibility could be fixed on the officials through a legislative measure so that they may be accountable to the people?

This is the first time that these things are developing in this country now. Therefore, I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is going to take in this regard, to make this executive authority more responsible and accountable to the people of this country. How are you going to ensure responsibility and accountability to the people? Otherwise any Minister can go scot free by throwing the blame on the officers. So also the officers can go scot free by throwing the blame on the Ministers. Therefore, this system should be streamlined and the whole thing should be reorganised and revamped. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to ensure accountability to the people so that there is a clean administration in this country.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, मैं इस बात को सिद्धान्त रूप में मानता हूं कि करप्ट आदमी कोई भी हो, चाहे छोटा हो या बड़ा, उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। और बड़े आदमी को ज्यादा ही सजा मिलनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में पहले भी कई वक्तव्य प्रधान मंत्री ने भी दिये हैं और गृह मंत्री ने भी दिए हैं लेकिन मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूं कि यह वक्तव्य देने के बाद एक खासा अच्छा सेक्शन इस देश में है इंटेलेक्चुअल्स का, सर्विस क्लास का, लाइयर्स का और जजेज का जो यह महसूस करता है कि इन दोनों अफसरों के साथ, जिस तरह से इनके केसेज हैंडिल हुए वह ठीक नहीं हुआ। यह ज्यादा काशसली होना चाहिए था। लोगों को कहते हुए सुनते हैं कि पोलिटीशियन्स को अरेस्ट करना एक बात है लेकिन आफिसर्स को उस तरह से अरेस्ट नहीं किया जा सकता, उनके साथ वह बर्ताव नहीं किया जा सकता। पोलिटीशियन्स जवाब दे सकते हैं, इन्दिरा जी दनदना रही हैं लेकिन आफिसर्स जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं इसलिए दोनों को इक्वेट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक सीरियस थिंकिंग के बाद उनको कन्फ्रन्ट किया जाना चाहिए था। मैंने सुना है जो चार्जेज हैं उसमें दोनों को कन्फ्रन्ट नहीं किया गया कि आपके खिलाफ यह चार्जेज हैं, बताइये आपको क्या कहना है। ऐसा करने के बाद अगर गवर्नमेंट समझती है कि कोई गल्ती है, करप्शन है तब केस चलाना चाहिए था। चाहे गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसा भी हो, मैं उसको नहीं जानता लेकिन इम्प्रेशन यह दिखाई दिया है कि यह केस ठीक तरह से हैंडल नहीं किया गया। स्टेट्समैन में जो कुछ आया, मैं समझता हूं उसकी जरूरत नहीं थी जोकि आई ए एस सर्विस वालों ने किया क्योंकि जनता पार्टी सेक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस में विश्वास करती है, हम नहीं चाहते किसी आफिसर का इनीशिएटिव कर्ब हो। हमने तो यहां तक कहा है कि अगर मिनिस्टर का गलत आर्डर हो तो वह भी नहीं माना

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

जाना चाहिए । तो इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं कि हम किसी को भी विक्टिमाइज़ नहीं करना चाहते ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं । एक तो यह कि क्या मंत्री जी यह एश्योरेंस देंगे इन दोनों आफिसर्स को और बाकी सारी सर्विस को कि जनता पार्टी डिडिक्टिव नहीं है, वह सेक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस में विश्वास करती है और वह किसी भी अफसर का इनीशिएटिव खत्म नहीं करना चाहती बल्कि उनका इनीशिएटिव बनाये रखना चाहती है ।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने एफ आई आर लिखा दी और उसके बाद इवेस्टिगेशन हो रहा है । ठीक है, इवेस्टिगेशन होगा लेकिन उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी रिप्रेजेन्टेशन्स दिए हैं । क्या गृह मंत्री जी इस सदन को और इस सदन के जरिए से सारे देश को विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, गृह मंत्री जी और ला मिनिस्टर—तीनों मिल कर के जो इंक्वायरी होगी और जो रिप्रेजेन्टेशन्स आए हैं उन सब चीजों को दोबारा रिव्यू करेंगे और यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि उन दोनों अफसरों के साथ न्याय होगा ? अगर उनकी गल्ती नहीं होगी तो प्रेस्टिज को नहीं बैठेंगे, उनके खिलाफ केसेज़ विदड्रा कर लेंगे । अगर उनकी गल्ती होगी तो उनको सजा दी जायेगी । इन दोनों सवालों के कैटेगोरिकल आनसर मैं मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I have great regard for the views of Prof. Mavalankar whenever he speaks in this august House. But I am sorry to say that much of his criticism is ill informed and besides the point. He says that there has been breach of the rule of law and that there had been procedural irregularities and there had been trampling upon procedures and methods. We are wedded to the basic principle of rooting out corruption at the political level as well as at the administrative level. At the political level, we have brought the Lokpal Bill which is under consideration. It is equally our concern to root out corruption in high places in the aministration. Many hon. friends' minds are agitated over the fact that two important officers, one joint secretary and another secretary....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Both were secretaries.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Both were Secretaries and that is the highest office which one can hold in the administrative set up. The sum and substance of your contention is that they have been arrested without solid reasons But I can say, it is not without any solid substance or without any credible information against them that they have been arrested. We are in possession of credible information against them. There is no breach of law. It has only provided that a prospective accused should be given an opportunity to explain.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I was saying about propriety.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I come to the question of propriety also. It is not that in these cases no preliminary enquiries were made at all. They were made in both the cases. And the Preliminary enquiries revealed that there was credible information against them and we should work on it. It is not that the Government immediately jumped on them with a political vendatta or any sort of malafides, etc. We know these things because they are holding high offices and they play a vital role in running the administration and we have to depend upon them because they are the persons who are really in charge of the implementation of the Government's policies. We are not ignorant of this fact. With full

responsibility we have acted in this manner. There is a common misconception about the FIR and chargesheet which my esteemed friend, Mr. Mavalankar has voiced. But I do not attribute it to his lack of knowledge, etc. It is common knowledge that FIR only gives a sort of starting point for investigation. It is just an instrument to collect evidence and to proceed further and whatever evidence we have collected, is not a matter to be disclosed to the House or even to the Ministry and that is the procedure required to be followed. Whatever evidence is there in the possession of the police machinery or the investigation machinery, it should be proceeded with and if the evidence is insufficient they can always proceed under 169 for want of sufficient evidence. But if there is sufficient evidence, they can proceed under 172 of CPC and for which they may issue a chargesheet. Sometimes, they may give a supplementary chargesheet also. The question of reviewing the cases does not arise because whatever action has been taken, it is the judgement of the individual Officer concerned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question was, after making the enquiry and keeping in view the representation made by these persons, will the Home Minister and the Law Minister look into the cases? What is your view about it?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Prime Minister himself said that he will look into the cases. Has he started looking into the cases?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: While the matter is under investigation, the concerned officers will be questioned.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What was the reason for the Prime Minister calling for the files?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Under the Service Rules, whenever an officer is suspended, he has a right to represent to the Prime Minister because he happens to be the Head of the Administration. If they have given some sort of explanation to the Prime Minister, that explanation will also be examined on merits.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: Have they sent any representation to the Prime Minister?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: They have represented to the Prime Minister saying that this suspension is not proper and so on. Now, while the investigation is on, the police machiery will have to collect sufficient evidence to establish their case. They have to collect documents and oral evidences for that. Here there are two distinct cases, one in which Mr. Agarwal is the only accused and in the other in which there are three accused *viz.*, the ex-Prime Minister, Mr. K. D. Malaviya and another. The relevent question is, whether we have acted rather irresponsibly or in a hurry or whether we have acted without any sort of information in our possession. The role which each accused played is quite abvious in the FIR itself. To again disclose the whole evidence before the court, I think, is not in public interest.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: How will you remove the impression in the minds of many intellectuals that this case has not been properly handled? Will you assure them that we are not for victimisation and vindictiveness? Will you review all the material collected by the police?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The hon. member is agitated because the two officers are the highest officers in the administration. It is easy to be indulgent towards the accused public servants because the are visible and known. As against this we have got the general public interest, which is invisible and which also suffers because of repotism, corruption and abuse of official position by corrupt officers.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: You are side-tracking the issue.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): They want an assurance that the Minister will do something to demonstrate that it is not for vindictiveness. He knows that it is for vindictiveness. How can he give the assurance?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: In law the position is clear. During investigation, nobody can interfere with it. It is for the investigating machinery to come to the conclusion whether the evidence, in their possession, is sufficient or not to establish a case. If they are satisfied, we will not interfere with their discretion. They want the Prime Minister or Home Minister to look into the matter and give certain suggestions. That sort of position is not contemplated by law.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Prime Minister has said on the floor of the House that he will look into these cases. What is the government doing? Have they been given the FIR? Has anybody met them? Has any chance been given to them to put forward their view? We want facts.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There is already an FIR on 3rd October, 1977 in both cases. The FIR along with certain papers are filed in the court. The arrest is made by the investigating officers independently. It is not that we have instructed them to arrest. We do not give instructions in writing or orally because it is their judgment.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Suppose the CBI decides that they should be hanged under section 302, will the Prime Minister not intervene? Who is responsible? If the police come to the conclusion that they have murdered certain persons and they should be hanged under section 302, will you not intervene?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: That analogy is not applicable here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is a quasi-judicial proceeding. How can they intervene? If the CBI and the police have found that there is a *Prima facie* case and it is in the interest of the State that a certain person should be arrested, it is right that the government is not interfering.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The hon. Member should congratulate the Government that the Government is not interfering with the work of the investigating agency. Regarding the other questions raised by Mr. Chitta Basu and Mr. Chandrappan, Mr. Chandrappan's question is all right that ultimately the Minister is accountable to the House. But when there is a case of corruption and when there is positive evidence or information, then that will have to be independently worked out. There the question of accountability of the Minister does not arise.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Am I to take it as the understanding of the Government as a matter of law that Government as such looking into the information collected and the investigation completed, have absolutely no jurisdiction to say that the information collected etc. does not warrant further prosecution under a particular Section? Is it the understanding of the Home Minister that they have absolutely no jurisdiction at all and that every citizen in this country is just a playboy in the hands of the investigating police officer only and that the political authority in this country has absolutely no authority in it?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There can be a formal discussion as far as the evidential part of it is concerned. When the collection of evidence is there and supposing it is not sufficient and supposing the officers have got some difficulty or they want to exchange their views, that matter can be discussed at that level.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Cases against me have been withdrawn. Why can't you withdraw....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta will bear with me that that

stage has not arrived here. The matter is under investigation and the collection of evidence is going on and the matter has not reached that stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But *prima facie* the case has been established.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It is not that the evidence in this case is insufficient and it requires some intervention at the political level.

As far as the particular matters about negotiation are concerned to which Mr. Chitta Basu referred whether it was within the ambit of the negotiation committee, the limited question which was referred to the negotiation committee was how to reduce one company's quotations from $23 million to $17 million. That was the only limited question referred to it. I do not want to disclose all evidence, but the part played by Mr. Vohra....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Shall we extend the time until he completes his reply?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I will reply if the time is extended.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is on his legs to reply. He will finish his reply in one or two minutes.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I will only refer to the relevant part which Mr. Vohra has played as follows:

> "The FIR itselft indicates the personal part played by Shri Vohra in his capacity as Secretary in the Ministry in recording a note on 24-3-1977 stating that he had discussed the matter with the Minister and it was decided that the agreement with CFP should be first signed. This note gives away Shri Vohra's mind. There was no Minister in position on 24-3-1977 and without waiting for the new Minister to take charge, Shri Vohra had recorded this note. The circumstances of this note definitely go against Shri Vohra's bona fides."

Sir, on the 24th March 1977 there was no Minister functioning. He knew the whole position. The Minister assumed charge three or four days after that. So, it was his responsibility to bring the whole thing to his notice. Here, it is not as if he has acted quite wisely and quite responsibly and that we are unnecessarily trying to involve him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 12, 1977/Agrahayana 21, 1999 (Saka).

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